

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

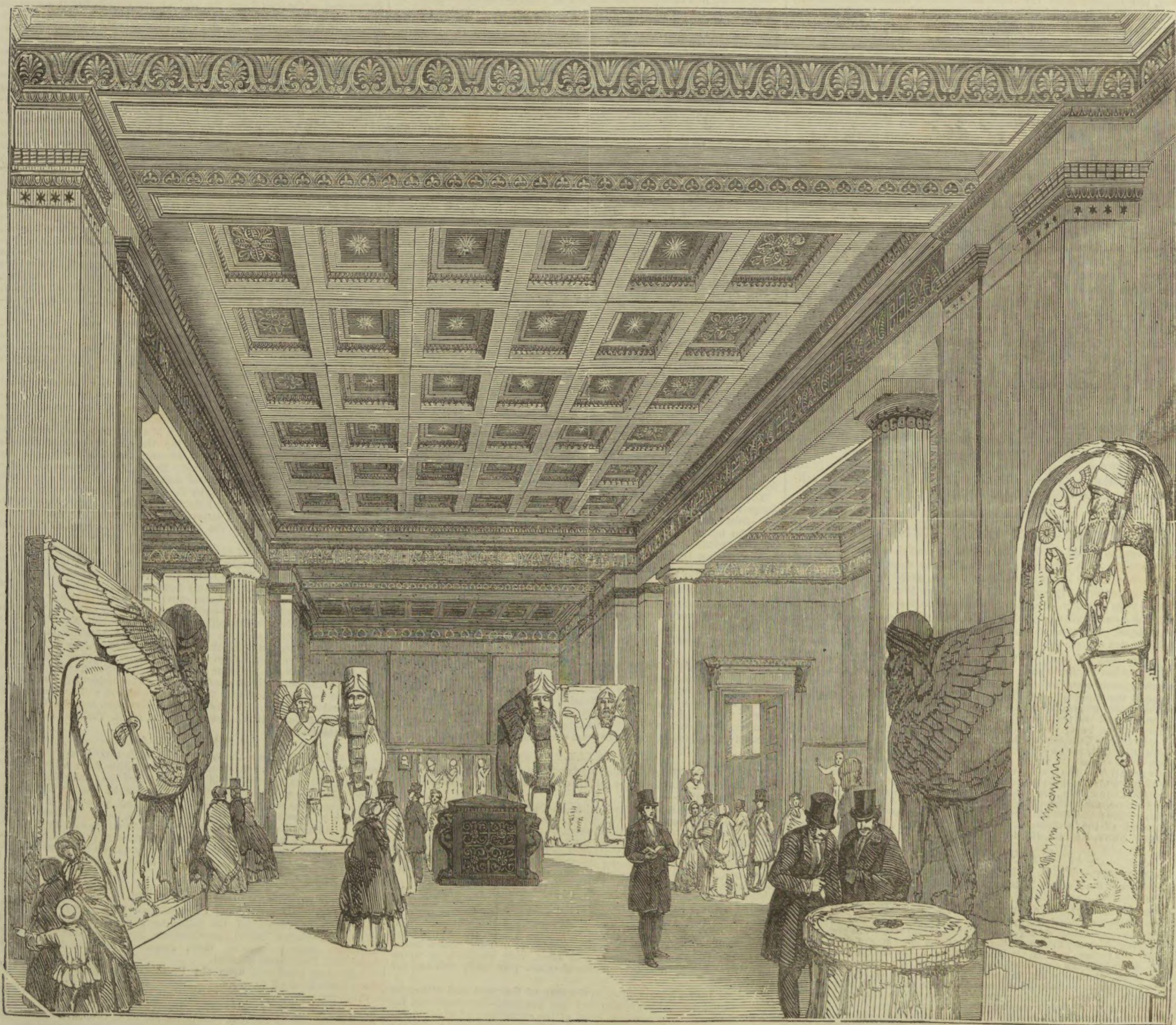
[SIXPENCE.]

## MINISTERIAL POLICY AND MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

AN early-arriving Easter has reduced the first span of the regular Session to a period of less than six weeks; and yet, within even that short space of time, the Cabinet has amply proved the sterling quality of its policy, and the solid materials of its structure. Already has the sneer of "coalition" become out of date and gone out of use. Already has Mr. Disraeli found the satiric phrase of "all the talents" drop pointless from his lips. The very idea of the varied materials of which the Cabinet was formed appears to have faded away; and the House and the country to have come to the practical conclusion that the union Ministry has settled down into a state of permanent firmness and prosperity. The plain truth is, that the material of

the Cabinet was never in its nature mutually antagonistic or repugnant. It was simply different—brought from different quarters, and by different means; but the general nature of the whole was to cohere and coalesce—and cohere and coalesce it has done accordingly. The prophets who prophesied Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell leading separate and quarrelling cliques, and Sir James Graham and Lord Palmerston at fiercest loggerheads, have proved but false prophets, and now sit dumb upon the benches. Mr. Disraeli it was who concocted and led the single party attack which has been made upon the Treasury Bench, with the war-cry of disrespect to Foreign Powers upon his banners. The consequence was, however, an ignominious repulse. The accused member of the Cabinet was so ably defended by his colleagues; and the line was so deeply and clearly drawn between official and individual

responsibility, that the onset, however brilliant and however fierce, ended in total failure. Since then the Derbyites have been falling deeper and deeper into disorganisation. As to their old leader, they have all but flung off their allegiance to him. Mr. Disraeli cannot now count upon the obedience of a single man of the "large-acred squires," who this time last year were following him so closely, and backing him so stoutly. Nor do the party show any signs of rallying. As in ancient days it used to be the practice of the barbaric hordes, who sometimes overwhelmed a peaceful country, and who only looked to plunder for their pay, to desert their leader as soon as he was beaten, and put up one of their own comrades in his place; so are there symptoms of Mr. Disraeli's bâton being wrested from his hands and entrusted to those of the bucolic Sir John Pakington, whom the country gentlemen can at any rate confide in as one of themselves. At all events, the Oppo-



THE NINEVEH ROOM, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



sition is in a condition as disorganised and helpless as that of the Ministry is firm and prosperous. The latter has been going on from day to day gaining administrative strength and moral influence both in the House and the country, by a policy at once bold and staid—resolutely progressive, yet wisely cautious.

True, the great point of the Session has not yet arrived. The Budget has yet to be proposed and discussed, and Lord John Russell has yet once more to move amid the thorny paths of national education. But from what has been done, we may fairly augur what will be done; and from the steadiness of the direction in which the Ministry have as yet steered their course, it is not difficult to prognosticate that the same hands will continue to guide in the same manner the vessel of state. As yet the attention of the Government has been mainly directed to practical legislation for social improvement, and it has indicated many schemes for which the practical preparations have already been actually set on foot. Perhaps, indeed, there never was a time when commissions and committees of inquiry were more numerous or more busy—collecting information upon the utmost variety of subjects; while the reforms and improvements to be thus promoted possess, one and all, that air of sober practicability and evident advantage which, to a greater degree than any more brilliant qualities, is best adapted to satisfy the people of England. The Cabinet has wisely pursued the rule of beginning as it meant to go on. Lord John Russell's Ministerial statement of intentions upon the opening night of the session, gave not only information as to the measures, but distinctly intimated the tone of what would be the Ministerial policy. No rash and rapid social or political changes, yet a steadfast purpose to improve and advance; no reckless juggling with finance, but a resolute determination to develop to the utmost the principles of Free-trade, and to take all practicable steps towards a more equalised taxation than the system which we now possess. On the great question of the defences of England, the Ministry wisely proposed, and adopted, a middle course. To a certain extent they carried out, indeed, in this matter, the views of their predecessors; for it is a noticeable feature in the Aberdeen Cabinet, that all they found good in the policy and plans of the men whom they displaced, they have been eager to adopt, and candid to acknowledge. Thus, the question of the defences has been almost entirely put to rest. We now know that we are substantially safe; and that this happy result has been attained in a manner which has silenced the reckless on the one hand, and the alarmist on the other. As connected with the national defences, it may also be remarked that the confidence of the House and the country in the stability and good intentions of the Government has been strikingly shown in the unusually ungrudging manner in which, on the whole, the supplies were voted. True, they were made, as they always are more or less, the opportunities for those endless and fruitless discussions, the delight of impracticable and unreasonable men. Maynooth formed the usual stumbling-block to the progress of the votes; besides calling forth one of those fierce and morbid polemic discussions in which violent antagonistic religionists will engage when brought face to face with each other; and which, let them be waged with what ability and learning they may, have never yet been known to convert one man to the theological opinions of another. Still, that and other interruptions—the fruit of similar personal bigotry or party rancour—sufficed but little to stay the progress of rational reform. Perhaps the question of the Canada Clergy Reserves raised the greatest amount and most formidable species of opposition; but it was one as resolutely and successfully encountered both by argument and vote, and the common-sense principle of allowing colonies to whom we have given constitutions, to avail themselves of the privilege of employing them, was triumphantly affirmed.

Meantime, we are proceeding practically towards reforms of our mercantile marine laws, and of our Custom-house system, to the codification of the unwieldy statutes at large, and to a plan of improved railway management for the prevention of accident; the Home Secretary is waging war against the over-crowded metropolitan churchyards; the Sanitary Boards are to be put upon a better footing; and the House has passed the second reading of an important arterial London Drainage Bill. Add to these matters the inquiry and subsequent legislation to take place into the existing insurance system, and the immediate improvements making and the ultimate discontinuance promised of transportation to remonstrating colonies; and even then we have enumerated but a few of the useful acts in fact and acts in purpose of the Government. No doubt, also, the election committees, which have been and are sitting, will place a most useful fund of warning information in the hands which are even now—as we hear—preparing the provisions of the new Reform Bill. That that measure was solemnly promised by a Minister for a future session is, indeed, in itself, a proof of the justifiable self-confidence of the Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen.

#### THE NINEVEH-ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE ungenial Easter weather will, doubtless, send thousands of holiday visitors to the British Museum; where one of the most novel attractions will be the spacious saloon engraved upon the preceding page; wherein are deposited our newly-acquired sculptures from Nineveh. The room is entered from a gallery, at present unarranged, on the left of the entrance-hall, and a small gallery, we believe, intended for Roman antiquities, also unarranged. This *Nineveh-room* forms, in fact, a hall in connection with the Egyptian Gallery now in progress of arrangement; twice the amount of space being allotted to those huge fragments of Egyptian skill which they have hitherto had; and which gallery, when more nearly approaching completion, we shall illustrate, and fully describe.

Among the most prominent objects in our present illustration are two colossal human-headed bulls, from Khorsabad; two figures of kings, and several slabs and fragments, also from the same locality—these being shown in the centre of our Engraving, facing the spectator. Two colossal human-headed lions, from the north-west edifice, Nimroud, are on either hand; on one side is a tall slab with a figure sculptured on it; and in front of this slab is placed a stone altar. These are all from the north-west edifice at Nimroud. Other apartments, containing sculptured slabs from the south-west edifice at Kouyunjik, the central edifice, &c., are in course of arrangement; and we shall, from time to time, make them subjects of illustration. The human-headed bulls and lions, and the kingly figures, were engraved in our Journal at the period of the sculptures being first landed. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nos. 415, 452, 460, 462, 561.)

ASTRONOMY.—Mr. C. H. Adams delivered his annual lecture on this subject at the Adelphi Theatre, and has been extensively patronised during the week.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert is among the contributors of works of art to the Industrial Exhibition to be opened at New York on the 2nd of May next. The portraits of her Majesty, himself, Prince Arthur, and of the late Duke of Wellington, forming the picture painted by Winterhalter, is his contribution. The Baron Marochetti has completed a colossal equestrian statue of General Washington, which is about to be embarked for the Exhibition. Mr. Carew has executed a colossal statue of the late Daniel Webster for the same place; the likeness is said by competent judges to be correct. The attitude and manner of the portrait are dignified and simple. The state of Missouri has appropriated 4000 dollars for its proper representation at the opening of the Exhibition; and Congress, on the 26th of February last, voted 20,000 dollars to defray the expenses of the Turkish steam-frigate during her visit to the New York World's Fair.

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The following are the exports of gold and silver for the week ending March 11, 1853:—Gold coin to Belgium, 10,498 oz.; Hamburg, 2500 oz.; Mebourne, £5000; bars to Boulogne, £13,400, 17,500 oz.; total gold, £20,400; 30,499 oz. A'so, for Melbourne, £16,500; for Adelaide, £10,000; for Launceston, £150; for Port Phillip, £10,000; for the West Indies, £10,000; for the Mediterranean, £500; total, £207,450.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

We give under the head of "Turkey" an outline of the circumstances under which the French fleet was ordered to sail from Toulon. The order to set sail was only transmitted from Paris to the fleet on Saturday evening. It did not arrive at Toulon until Sunday morning, and thirty-six hours afterwards the fleet was at sea. The fleet is under the orders of Vice-Admiral De La Suse. It is composed of eight sailing-vessels of war, and four steamers; and will be joined by the four steamers stationed in the Archipelago, commanded by Rear-Admiral Romain Des Fosses.

The Bourse opened heavily on Wednesday, in consequence of the morning papers having announced that the orders given to the fleet at Toulon to proceed to the coast of Greece had not been previously communicated to the English Government. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 80c., and fell to 78f. 65c. It was subsequently reported that the French fleet had been recalled. This produced a reaction, and the Three per Cents rose to 79f. 30c., and closed at 79f. 20c. for the end of the month.

The *Moniteur* states that accounts have been received from Constantinople, which lead to the belief that the affairs of the East will, after all, be settled without any disturbance of the existing good understanding between the European powers.

The French Legislative Body have received the Budget from the Minister of State. The amount of revenue is set down at 1,528,000,000f.; that of the expenditure at 1,510,000,000f.

The French Government has already presented three notes to the Austrian Government on the subject of the Lombard confiscations, remonstrating with it on the unjustifiable harshness of these measures.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Minister of the Interior, intended to facilitate the transport of articles of French produce to the Exhibition at Dublin. They will be carried free, both going and returning, between Havre and Dublin.

The total number of persons employed in the mercantile marine of France is 138,105.

Commercial affairs are dull at Paris. The approach of Holy Week and the promenade of Longchamps generally impart an impulse in the preparation of articles of fashion; but, as this year we have an early Easter, and as cold weather has again set in, spring dresses cannot be worn, and therefore the dress-makers, milliners, and fancy shop-keepers, are at a serious loss.

Michel (de Bourges), the most eloquent after Lamartine, and one of the most honest, influential, and respected members of the Republican party, is dead. His illness was a disease of the chest, attributed to vehement oratorical efforts many months since.

The Duke of Padua, Arrighi de Casanova, died on Tuesday morning. His death leaves a vacancy in the Governorship of the Invalides. The Duke was one of the oldest Generals of Division in the French army, his commission bearing date the 25th May, 1809. He was a native of Corsica, and nearly related to the Bonaparte family.

The Countess de Montijo, mother of the Empress, quitted Paris on Saturday afternoon.

M. Visconti, the architect, has received orders to prepare the interior of the dome of the Invalides for the inauguration of the Emperor's tomb, which will take place on the 5th of May, the anniversary of his death.

An excellent charitable institution is about to be formed under the patronage of the Empress. It is calculated that 30,000 infants born in Paris are annually sent into the country, twenty, thirty, and fifty miles from Paris, to be nursed. Stern necessity compels a vast proportion of the mothers of these children to confide them to nurses of whom they know positively nothing, except this, that they must make a profit out of a miserably small monthly payment. The natural consequence of this state of things is the death, in numbers far exceeding the average, of infants thus removed far from the parent's eye. It is now intended to form six large establishments in the *banlieue* of Paris, where children may be received to be nursed and weaned, and where they may at all times be visited by their mothers. The Abbé Raymond is to be the director of these establishments, which, should they succeed, will be an admirable supplement to the *Crèches*, which have done so much good.

##### GERMANY.

The Legislative Chambers of Prussia are still in session, and are usefully employed in bringing to maturity a variety of useful measures, the most important of which, that for the future constitution of an upper house, has passed both Chambers. The nomination of the future peers is entrusted unconditionally to the hands of the King, who will confer this dignity in most cases hereditarily, in others only for life. The hereditary peers will be the Princes of the Blood Royal; those mediatized Princes whose ancestors held formerly the grand fiefs of the empire, but who themselves live now as wealthy noblemen under the auspices of Prussia; and, further, all such members of the old and wealthy nobility as by means of existing entails offer a sort of security for the proper maintenance of the dignity. The peers for life will be the most distinguished men in science, literature, and art. The law for prolonging the duration of the functions of the Second Chamber from three to six years was passed definitively, by a majority of 164 to 137, the left side, Bethman Hollweg's party, and the Catholics being in the minority. The Second Chamber has come to the conclusion that political offences shall not be tried by juries, but that a new and special court shall be constituted for the trial of such offences.

The health of the Emperor of Austria continues to improve. Since the late attempt on the life of the Emperor, the most minute surveillance is exercised over strangers in Vienna.

The Council of War at Prague has condemned three students to be flogged, for a demonstration in favour of Kossuth.

The body of General Haynau removed to the Imperial Military Hospital, where it lay in state. The funeral procession moved through the streets of Vienna on the 17th inst., towards Gratz, where Haynau is to be buried. Three archdukes, Prince Windischgratz, and other Austrian notabilities, followed the body.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 18th inst., says:—"The navigation of the Elbe has again been interrupted by the frost, which set in with a sharp easterly wind. Several steamers were compelled to leave the port, and proceed to Glückstadt or Cuxhaven, to avoid the ice. The Tonnings Flensborg Railway has been commenced by the English engineers sent over for that purpose. The native workmen have been encouraged by the English to compete with their own navvies by the offer of high wages."

##### SWITZERLAND.

The journals of the Tessin announce that the subscription for the sufferers by Austrian tyranny had reached the amount of 75,000f. A new expulsion of Ticinese from the Valley of the Erbonne had taken place. This is a portion of the Valley of Intelvi, situated in Lombardy, but belonging to the Ticinese. The inhabitants, to the number of 100, had been compelled, on the 15th, to abandon their houses and property, and had arrived at Sendestadt, in the most wretched state of distress.

##### ITALY.

We find in the *Times* the following interesting letter from Marseilles, dated March 19, relative to the release of the Madiai, and their safe arrival at Marseilles:—

The Madiai were released from prison on Tuesday last, and were immediately smuggled on board the French post-office steamer *Hellespont*, which left Leghorn the next morning for this place. They were not allowed by the Tuscan authorities to communicate with any of their friends, and were sent on board very thinly clad, not being even permitted to take some clothing which was waiting for them at an hotel. Some English gentlemen, learning their destitute situation with regard to clothing, sent them some.

Rosa Madiai appears a very intelligent and interesting woman, but the mind of her poor husband is apparently gone. This is, no doubt, mainly to be attributed to the many privations he has undergone. They are travelling under the assumed name of Francesco and Rosa Paulini, and were not allowed to land here before the Tuscan Consul had communicated with them. They are uncertain as to their future movements, but will, no doubt, sooner or later, visit England, to whose powerful sympathy and interference they are principally indebted for their liberty.

We hear from Florence that, in the case of Guerazzi and others for high treason, the Attorney-General has proposed—imprisonment for life for Guerazzi, ex-provisional chief of the executive; 63 months' imprisonment for Romanelli, ex-Minister of Grace and Justice under the Provisional Government; 90 months' imprisonment for Capecci, an old officer, convicted of having spoken publicly against the government of the Grand Duke. Other severe sentences have been passed.

The Austrian Military Commission has pronounced its sentence against the political prisoners of Ferrara—three have been condemned to death, and fifteen to the galleys. The three prisoners condemned to death have been executed at Ferrara—being Dr. Malaguti; M. Succi, proprietor of the hotel of the Three Crowns; and M. Arneri, a landed proprietor.

These executions have produced the most painful impression on the population.

Now that the Austrian Military Commissioners have had about 40 persons hanged or shot and upwards of 100 condemned to the galleys, the Emperor of Austria gives orders to have the further proceedings abandoned for the other prisoners—about 150 in number.

Three persons, convicted of having taken part in the movement of the 6th of February at Milan, have been executed. Five others, convicted of robbery, had been also condemned to death. Three had suffered; the sentence of the others had been commuted into ten years' imprisonment.

Advices from Rome state that the Pope, at the request of the Dutch Government, has created an Archbishop of Utrecht, and four Suffragan Bishops.

##### SPAIN.

M. Martinez de la Rosa has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 142 votes. Of the four Vice-Presidents elected, two belonged to the Opposition.

The Senate has commenced the discussion of the Narvaez affair.

A letter from Madrid, dated March 17th, says:—"The large portion of the English public who take an interest in the anti-slavery question will be gratified to learn that, through the exertions of Lord Howden, the Spanish Government have agreed to give complete liberty, before the end of the year, to that class of negroes in Cuba called *emancipados*, after the completion of their five years' apprenticeship. These *emancipados* who at the end of 1853 shall not have finished this term of servitude, will be manumitted according as their several probationary periods expire. This measure has been occupying the British legation here for the last thirty years, and its concession now may be looked on as an earnest of better things in Cuba."

##### TURKEY.

We announced in our last the arrival of Prince Menschikoff, the Russian Envoy Extraordinary at Constantinople; the immediate dismissal or resignation of Fuad Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the despatch sent off by Colonel Rose to Admiral Dundas, requesting him to approach the Dardanelles with the British fleet under his command. This news created great excitement in Paris, and the French Government immediately gave orders for the French fleet at Toulon to proceed to the Greek waters. It was rightly imagined that the language and demeanour of Prince Menschikoff must have been of the most menacing character. It now appears that the Prince made a public entry into Constantinople, attended by two Generals, two Admirals, and a large suite of Colonels and Captains. The Prince and his suite were received, on disembarking at Topkhané, by all the *employés* of the Russian Embassy, and by between 6000 and 8000 Russian subjects or members of the Greek religion; and he was escorted by them with great pomp to his hotel. On the 2nd of March the Prince went to the Porte to pay a visit to the Grand Vizier; but, contrary to all usages, he did not appear in the uniform of his rank, but in plain clothes. He refused to see Fuad Effendi, declaring that the Russian Government, and especially its accredited Minister at Constantinople, M. Ozeroff, had to reproach him with several breaches of faith. In consequence of this, Fuad Effendi gave in his resignation. What the nature of Prince Menschikoff's demands were is not precisely known; but it is believed that he spoke frequently of the Russian squadron anchored at Sebastopol, of the land forces, &c., and boasted that he had inspected the squadron, and reviewed all the military corps now assembled on the shores of the Black Sea; it also appeared that he had put the land army through various manoeuvres, and particularly those of embarkation on board the vessels of the fleet and disembarkation. All these menacing preparations had created the greatest disquietude to the Turkish Government and the population of Constantinople, and were shared by the diplomatic corps. It happened, unfortunately, that the Ambassadors of France and England were both absent from Constantinople, the interests of both countries being confided to *chargés d'affaires*. It will probably appear that the Sultan demanded the presence of the English fleet, and the *Wasp* steamer was despatched by Colonel Rose to Malta. Admiral Dundas declined to comply with the request, and it is believed that the British Government will consider that he exercised a proper discretion in remaining at Malta with his fleet, and refusing to take so momentous a step. It is said that the French *chargé d'affaires* did not coincide in Col. Rose's view of the necessity for sending for the British fleet; but the French Government took the instantaneous resolution to send their fleet to Athens or Smyrna. The news created a panic at the French Bourse, which more satisfactory assurances have since allayed. Lord Stratford Redcliffe goes out with the full knowledge of the intentions, not only of the British, but of the French Government; and he has taken Vienna *en route*, in order to consult with the Austrian authorities upon the present complication of affairs in the East. M. de la Cour, who succeeds M. de Lavalette as French Ambassador at Constantinople, has also left Paris for his post at the Turkish capital, to which he proceeds with all haste.

The Russians have brought large sums of ready money with them, and 50,000f. a month are allowed for the expenses of the legation. The Russian palace is literally beleaguered by Greeks during the whole day, and thousands accompanied the Prince when he went to the well-known grotto and church at Balukli.

Russia has always a score or two of demands and grievances against Turkey, ready to be produced at a fitting moment of embarrassment. The demands of Russia are said at present to be:—1st. payment of 4,000,000 of piastres as indemnification for the expenses incurred during the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1850. 2nd. Annulment of the firman respecting the Holy Shrines, and settlement of the controversy in favour of the Greek Church. If the 40,000,000 of piastres are not paid, Russia will at once enter the two principalities. The Emperor of Russia, too, will have the Patriarch of Constantinople named for life by the Porte, and declares that he shall not in future hold his office, as heretofore, at the pleasure of the Divan. The Czar wishes that the Patriarch should, so far as duration of office is concerned, be placed on the same footing as the Head of the Latin Church.

There seems little doubt that the extraordinary concessions exacted from the Porte last autumn by M. de Lavalette, have led to this formidable embassy from Russia. M. de Lavalette used every means to strengthen the influence of France in the Holy Land, especially by extending the rights and jurisdiction of the Latin convents. A firman was granted, revoked, and granted again to these Franks; and the persecution which the Divan had to endure on this subject was one of the chief causes that led to the fall of Redschid and the dissolution of the Administration of Ali Pacha. Russia has found it politic to defend her supremacy in the Greek Church; and now France must either surrender the preferential rights she extorted from the Porte, or defend them by other means. It is said that Louis Napoleon is disposed to waive the pretensions put forward by M. de Lavalette, and that the Eastern question will be arranged in an amicable manner. The late events, however, seem to have confirmed the opinion that the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire cannot long be averted.

##### WEST INDIES.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult. The retrenchment committee recommend a deduction of one-fifth from every salary, annuity, and grant usually paid or made out of the public chest (except in certain cases which are mentioned), whether the amount be large or small, important or trifling, some of them being as low as £6. Large numbers of persons are leaving for Australia, and a good many blacks have sailed for Navy Bay to obtain employment on the railway across the Isthmus. There is a general feeling of despondency as to the future prospects of the island, arising from its generally impoverished condition. The yellow fever has broken out among the troops at St. Vincent's, and is raging with great virulence.

##### UNITED STATES.

All doubts concerning the Cabinet have been put to rest by the Senate's confirmation of the following appointments:—William L. Marcy, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, Treasury; Robert McClelland, Interior; Jefferson Davies, War; James C. Dobbin, Navy; James Campbell, Postmaster-General.

Laudatory comments upon the President's inaugural Address have been made from all quarters.

Tampico advices, of the 26th ult., state that the city and the military had pronounced in favour of the return of Santa Anna. The proposition made by the Government to restore the old tariff of duties is resisted by the citizens, who threaten to oppose its execution by an armed force.

##### CHILI.

We have dates from Valparaiso to Feb. 1. There is no political news from the Chilean Republic. Commercial relations between Valparaiso and the Australian ports were beginning to increase. During previous years very few vessels had been despatched thence; but at the date of our accounts three ships were on the berth for Sydney, and were nearly



illed, principally with flour, and two had been despatched with passengers. Valparaiso was about to be lighted by gas. The United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, arrived at Valparaiso on the 27th of January, from the Sandwich Islands. She brought advices of a very satisfactory nature from Honolulu to the 20th of November. Upwards of 200 American whalers had visited the Sandwich Islands last fall season for supplies, and fifty or sixty more were expected there. Most of these whalers had met with good success last summer in the Arctic Sea and Sea of Ochotsk, and but few casualties were reported. The total number of vessels belonging to the whaling fleet of the United States amounted to 668.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow and Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Mar. 18.	29.963	37.0	26.4	29.5	-12.8	85	N.E.	0.00
" 19	30.160	41.8	25.2	32.3	-9.6	73	N.E.	0.01
" 20	30.117	44.0	26.5	34.1	-7.9	82	N.E.	0.01
" 21	29.801	41.0	29.2	33.4	-8.7	91	S.W. & E.	0.02
" 22	29.875	45.5	28.8	34.9	-7.3	82	N.E.	0.01
" 23	29.846	41.3	29.8	32.5	-9.8	92	N.E.	0.01
" 24	29.791	42.2	28.5	32.4	-10.0	80	N.N.E.	0.03

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.937 inches, and the range in the week four-tenths of an inch. The weather during the week has been very severe; snow has fallen frequently, but to no great depth; and the mean daily temperatures have been in defect from 7° to 12° below their averages. On the 18th, the mean temperature of that day declined to 29.5°, being the lowest mean temperature reached on that day since the year 1815. The mean temperature of the week was 32.7°, being 9.4° below the average of thirty-eight years. The daily range of temperature has been great; their mean for the week is 14.3°. Snow fell on the 18th, 19th, 21st, and 24th; and hail on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th; producing nine-hundredths of an inch of water.

Lewisham, March 26th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

ERRATUM IN LAST WEEK'S RETURN.—The lowest reading of the thermometer on the 17th: For 30.50, read 28.50.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, 1667 children were born in the metropolitan districts; of these, 835 were boys, and 832 were girls. The average number in the eight corresponding weeks in the eight corresponding years was 1484. The number of deaths within the same period was 4274, being less than in the preceding week by 149. It would therefore appear, that, notwithstanding the frequent changes of weather, the prevalence of weather of a higher temperature than that experienced in February has somewhat beneficially influenced the results. The effect of the severe weather which set in last week, and continues, will be shown in future returns. To zymotic diseases, whose weekly average was 203, the number of deaths is 229; of these, 37 are attributed to scarlatina, whose average is 25; to hooping-cough 70, whose average is 50; and to typhus 56, whose average is 38; to dropsy and cancer, 50; to tubercular diseases, 189, whose average is 198—of these, 131 are attributable to consumption; to diseases of the brain 152, its average is 131; to diseases of the lungs, &c., 322, whose average is 213—of these, 174 are due to bronchitis, which has declined from 233 in the preceding week; and 37 deaths are due to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance.

THE LONDON DRAINAGE BILL.—On Monday night an adjourned meeting of delegates from the various metropolitan parishes was held in the Court-house, Marylebone, to consider the provisions of this bill. A series of resolutions approving the principle of the measure, but condemning many of its clauses, especially that providing a guaranteed dividend of 3 per cent. was proposed; but an amendment was moved in opposition to the bill, on the ground that it does not recognise the principle of local self-government, which was lost by a majority of one. A second amendment was then proposed, declaring that the bill, with some modifications, deserved the cordial support of the meeting; but, it being now ten o'clock, the discussion was adjourned for a fortnight.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—CITY REFORM.—At a Court held on Tuesday, after much discussion, and a variety of suggestions, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That it be referred to a committee to prepare and present to this court a bill for extending the franchise for the wardmothe elections in the city of London, to all persons occupying premises within the City, and rated to the amount of £10 per annum. The bill to include such other suitable alterations in the Corporation as may be deemed advisable, and the committee to obtain the support of the Government to the measure, and to report forthwith." It was also agreed that the committee should be a ward committee, consisting of five of the Aldermen present, and one member of the Court of Common Council from each ward.

THE ROYAL HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of this ancient society, held in commemoration of the victory of Alexandria, took place on Monday night at the Freemasons' Tavern, and was presided over by the Duke of Argyll. About 100 gentlemen assembled on the occasion, a fair proportion of whom wore the Celtic garb. The toasts proposed, as usual, embraced among them one dedicated to the memory of those who fell with Abercromby. There was a great muster of pipers, young and old, in the hall during the evening, and pibroch, strathspey, and reel were played with spirit-stirring effect.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The second quarterly general meeting of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 17th inst. Since their last report the committee have purchased three estates: one at Hounslow, close to the railway station; another at Wood-green, Tottenham; and a third in Hertfordshire, between the towns of Hertford and Ware. Fifty rights of choice were then drawn for amongst the uncompleted shareholders; and it was announced that seven would be placed on the list of right by seniority.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The anniversary festival was held on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Rowland G. Alston, late M.P. for Hertfordshire, in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Yarborough, undertook the duties of chairman. The Artists' Benevolent Fund was established in 1810, and obtained a royal charter of incorporation in 1827. It consists of two separate and distinct branches—the Artists' Annuity Fund and the Artists' Benevolent Fund, the latter of which extends relief to the widows and orphans of artists. During the past year a sum of £723 15s. has been paid to forty-nine widows of artists, and a further sum of £147 10s. to thirty-one orphans. The total receipts for the past year, arising from subscriptions, donations, and the dividend upon £21,000 stock, amounted to £1,438 17s. 8d.; and, after all disbursements, a balance of about £250 remained in the hands of the bankers. The secretary read a list of contributions received during the evening, which, including her Majesty's annual donation of 100 guineas, amounted to the sum of £350.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—A meeting of the friends and committee of this valuable charity was held on Thursday, at the institution; when the committee had the gratification of announcing that the Marquis of Westminster would preside over the ensuing anniversary festival of the hospital, which was appointed to take place on the 1st of June next, at Willis's Rooms. It appears that the portion of the building already completed and occupied affords accommodation to ninety indoor patients, and includes the necessary offices, space, &c., requisite for the out-patients' department—from whence about one hundred individuals suffering under different diseases of the chest are daily prescribed for. The new wing, or second half of the building, is now in progress of completion. By this addition the number of beds will be increased to 230—the necessity of which is evinced by the fact of there being 176 patients waiting for admission during the past month, the majority of whose cases grow dangerous and difficult by delay of treatment.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—In our notice last week of the meeting of this institution, we ought to have stated that the number of patients admitted during 1852 was 3626, and not 636; and also that the patients in 1852 exceeded those of the previous year by 695. The report stated that the present annual expenditure amounted to £1754 19s. 7d.; while the annual income did not exceed £600. The subscriptions at the dinner exceeded £6000.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A quarterly general court of this company was held on Wednesday, when a long debate took place on a proposal to alter the mode of electing the directors, but which was negatived. Some papers were applied for relating to the Amers of Scinde, when leave was given for their production. The court then adjourned.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."—This vessel, together with her interesting contents, illustrative of the arts, sciences, costumes, and manners of the Chinese, which during the last few years have been admired by thousands of visitors, are now to be submitted to public tender by the auctioneer. She was purchased for a large sum at Canton, and on the 6th of December, 1846, left Hong-Kong for England, being manned by a mixed crew of English and Chinese sailors, and was the first Chinese ship of any kind which had ever touched at the shores of Europe or America.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The Governors of this institution have appointed Tuesday, April 5, for the election of a head-master in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Rice. As soon as the intelligence of the vacancy spread through the country, applications for the appointment were forwarded from a large number of gentlemen distinguished for scholastic ability and general attainments. A committee was appointed to examine the testimonials, and have selected the three following gentlemen; and the governors, on the day named, will elect one of them:—The Rev. Dr. G. A. Jacob, Principal of the Collegiate School, Sheffield; the Rev. Hugo Daniel Harper, M.A., head-master of the Grammar-school, Sherborne; and the Rev. Henry Newport, M.A., head-master of the Grammar-school, Exeter. Hitherto it has been customary for the head-master to hold, with the mastership, one of the livings in the gift of the governors; but in future this privilege will be disallowed. The stipend is £800 a year and residence. The vicarage of Horley, held by the late head-master, has been given to the Rev. W. H. Hughes, M.A., who for years past efficiently discharged the duties of curate there.

THE FLUES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The fate of Doncaster Church holds out an impressive warning for extreme caution and constant vigilance wherever buildings are heated by flues. After that deplorable occurrence, who will say that the British Museum is safe? The prohibition of open fire-places and candles or gas is an insufficient precaution against such an accident as that at Doncaster. It is not, indeed, at all likely that if a fire were to break out the whole of the structure would be destroyed; but great and irreparable injury might be done to the contents where a fire took place. Wherever there is a flue fire may be hatching without any symptoms of it to create alarm.—*The Builder.*

FINAL CLOSING OF ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCHYARD.—An order in Council has been issued under the "Nuisance Removal Act," by which act a month's notice is required to be given before the churchyard can be closed against burials. The notice has been given, and the ground will be finally closed on the 18th of next month. In the meantime, burials are proceeding almost daily. Other metropolitan parishes are adopting similar proceedings to obtain the closing of burial-grounds before the approaching summer.

THE SOUP KITCHEN.—Last Sunday the committee of the Leicester-square Soup-kitchen conducted to the morning service at St. George's, Albemarle-street; St. Paul's, Covent-garden; and five other churches, no less than 310 poor men and 78 women, all of whom, without such Christian interposition, would most probably have been absent from a place of worship. In the afternoon 116 men and 50 women attended Divine service at St. Anne's, Soho, on which occasion the Rev. Nugent Wade delivered a most interesting sermon, expressly to suit the condition and circumstances of his poor congregation.

CLOSING OF A CITY GRAVEYARD.—Lord Palmerston has notified to the officers of the united parishes of St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street, that it is the intention to represent to her Majesty in Council, that for the protection of the public health, burials in the church and churchyard of the united parishes shall be wholly discontinued. The graveyard in question is situated in the Guildhall-yard; and it is said that the great fears of the aldermen have been the moving cause of this reform.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—It was very generally rumoured on Saturday in the clubs, that the preliminaries of a hostile meeting had been arranged between two gallant colonels, who have lately figured before the Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the petition from Norwich borough, and its unauthorised withdrawal. At the eleventh hour the matter was fortunately adjusted by the friendly intervention of an hon. member who sits on the opposite side of the House.

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD MAYOR.—On Wednesday about 50 gentlemen waited upon the Lord Mayor, as a deputation from many of the city wards, to request that his Lordship would convene a special meeting of the Common-council to receive a petition in favour of Mr. Pearson's projected railway and street improvements. Several of the gentlemen composing the deputation spoke in support of the object of the petition; and the Lord Mayor, in reply, said he doubted whether he had the power to name a day for convening a special Court, but he would consult the Town-clerk on the subject, and take care that the petition was put at the head of the business paper for the next Court.

FIRES.—On Saturday morning, a fire broke out at the hat-manufactory of Messrs. Pritchard, and in which damage was done to upwards of £1000.—At the same time, another took place at Park-place, Peckham, at the residence of Mr. Wilkinson, and much injury sustained. Early on Monday, the Crown Tavern, Long-acre, was discovered on fire; great damage was done, and the potman unfortunately perished in the flames.—A trifling fire was soon put out at the George IV., New-street, Cloth-fair, on Sunday.—Tuesday evening, the premises of Mr. Rawlings, Little Trinity-lane, were damaged through fire, and the inmates narrowly escaped.—Wednesday morning, early, the workshops of Mr. Royal, Hallen-yard, Soho, were found to be on fire, and great damage done to his workshops, stock, &c.; and also to the immediate neighbours.—The Old Ship Tavern, Woolwich, has been partly burnt; the contents of two sleeping-rooms were destroyed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Should the weather turn out favourable, the holiday-keepers will have no reason to complain of lack of sport; as, apart from other reasonable diversions, there is plenty of work cut out for them on the flat, as well as across the country. The fixtures of this class stand as follows:—Monday: Caterick Races; Birmingham and Oldham Steeple-chases. Tuesday: Leamington Races; St. Albans Steeple-chases. Wednesday: Northampton Races (first day); and Driffield Steeple-chases. Thursday: Abergavenny Races; and Llandudno Steeple-chases. Friday: Abergavenny Steeple-chase. Saturday: The Hoo and Newton Spring Races. The only Coureur fixture is the Biggar, which commences on Tuesday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A rather thin room, and business not by any means active; showing, however, an improvement in Defiance and Contentment, for the events for which they are quoted. Closing prices:—

5 to 1 agst Defiance (t)	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES. 6 to 1 agst Hobby-horse 15 to 1 agst Confessor	12 to 1 agst Llanfudra
8 to 1 agst Contentment	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP. 9 to 1 agst Snowdon Dunhill 12 to 1 agst Richmond	15 to 1 agst Puggey 20 to 1 agst Terpsichore
9 to 1 agst Lampedo	CHESTER CUP. 30 to 1 agst St. Michael 40 to 1 agst Friday	50 to 1 agst Anne Page
10 to 1 agst Trifle	DERBY. 16 to 1 agst Honeywood 18 to 1 agst Umbril 25 to 1 agst Vanderdecken	18 to 1 agst Ninnyhammer 35 to 1 agst Queen coit
20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn (t)		
9 to 1 agst West Australia		
13 to 1 agst Circus		

THURSDAY.—Too much time was taken up in settling on the Lincoln events to admit of much business on those to come; and the only movements to be noticed were the retreat of Lampedo and Llanfudra, and the total disappearance of Maria, for the Northamptonshire Stakes:—

7 to 1 agst Defiance	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES. 6 to 1 agst Hobby-horse	25 to 1 agst Lampedo 25 to 1 agst Llanfudra
9 to 1 agst West Australian	DERBY. 15 to 1 agst Honeywood 16 to 1 agst The Belvoir 17 to 1 agst Pharo	18 to 1 agst Ninnyhammer 30 to 1 agst Kitchener
12 to 1 agst Circus	TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—7 to 2 agst Sittingbourne (t)	
	ALTHORP PARK STAKES. 5 to 1 agst Epaminondas	4 to 1 agst Spinsaway.
11 to 2 agst Contentment	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP. 13 to 1 agst Richmond 16 to 1 agst Pug Orrock 100 to 1 agst Hirsuta.	20 to 1 agst Terpsichore 30 to 1 agst Candlewick
8 to 1 agst Snowdon Dunhill		

LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

TRIAL STAKES.—King David, 1. Chilton, 2. Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Jewess, 1. Ludwig, 2. STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP.—Simple Peter, 1. Bruce, 2. SELLING STAKES.—The Gip, 1. True Girl, 2.

TUESDAY.

The HURDLE-RACE FREE HANDICAP.—The Hero, 1. Fazely, 2. The LINCOLN SPRING HANDICAP.—Cairire, 1. Harp, 2. The Two-Year-Old SELLING STAKES were won by ch. c. Napier. The SELLING STEEPLE-CHASE STAKES were won by the Countess. The INNKEEPERS' STAKES were won by True Girl.

GEOGRAPHY.—Sir Roderick Murchison, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, gave his first *soiree* of this season at his house, in Belgrave-square, on Monday evening. It was numerously attended by the diplomatic body, members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Scientific Societies of the metropolis, as well as by travellers from various parts of the world. Dr. Rae, the adventurous Arctic explorer, who received a gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, last year, was present, and took leave of his friends on his departure to complete the survey of the vast territories, a large portion of which he has so successfully explored. Dr. Cullen was also present, and intimated his intention of departing, in a few weeks, on his fifth expedition to the Isthmus of Darien. The next *soiree* will take place on Monday, the 4th of April. (Dr. Rae left London on Thursday for the Arctic Regions, via New York.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR EDWARD KERRISON, K.C.B., G.C.H.,

COLONEL OF THE 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The death of this highly-distinguished officer occurred on the 9th inst. at his town residence, 13, Great Stanhope-street. Sir Edward had attained the age of 77. He entered the army in 1796, as a Cornet in the 6th Dragoons, and served at the Helder in 1799, taking part in the battles of September and October of that year. In 1808-9, he was with Sir John Moore's army in Spain, and was present at the glorious conflict of Corunna. During the campaign of 1813-14 in the Peninsula, Colonel Kerrison commanded the 7th Hussars, and was much distinguished at Orthes, where he was severely wounded. In 1815, he participated in the crowning victory of Waterloo. He was there wounded again, and had a horse shot under him. Sir Edward received the gold medal for Orthes, and the silver medal with two clasps for Sahagun, Benevente, and Toulouse. In 1821, he was created a Baronet; in 1831, made a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover; and in 1840, honoured with the Order of the Bath. Sir Edward was for nearly forty years a member of Parliament, and from 1824 to 1832 sat uninterruptedly for the borough of Eye.

The gallant officer was the only son of Matthias Kerrison, Esq., of Hexne-hall, Suffolk, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edward Burnes, Esq. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander Ellice, Esq., of Litchfield, county of Hereford, and leaves one son, the inheritor of the title and extensive estates, the present Sir Edward Clarence Kerrison, 2nd Baronet, M.P. for Eye, who is married to Lady Caroline Margaret Fox Strangways, daughter of the Earl of Ilchester. The late Baronet has also left three daughters: Anna, wife of John Lord Henniker; Emily Harriet, wife of Viscount Mahon; and Agnes Durrell, who is unmarried.

SIR GEORGE SITWELL, BART.

This respected Baronet died at Begon on the 12th inst., from an attack of gout in the stomach. Sir George was born 20th April, 1797; succeeded to the title, as second Baronet, at the decease of his father, in 1814; and married, in 1818, Susan, eldest daughter of Crawford Tait, Esq., of Harvieston, Clackmannan; by whom he leaves issue two sons—Sir William Sitwell, the present Baronet, born in 1820, and George Frederick, an officer in the army; and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Susan Alice, is married to the Hon. Wellington H. Stapleton Cotton, only son of Viscount Combermere.

The family of Sitwell claims descent from illustrious Saxon ancestors. Francis Hurt, Esq., son of Jonathan Hurt, Esq., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of William Sitwell, Esq., inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, William Sitwell, Esq., of Reushaw, county Derby, and adopted, by Royal licence, the surname and arms of Sitwell. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, of York, and died in 1793, leaving a daughter, Mary, married to Sir William Wase, Bart., and three sons: 1. Sitwell of Reushaw, who was created a baronet in 1808, and was father of the gentleman whose decease we record; 2. Francis, of Bar-moor Castle, Northumberland; and 3. Hurt, of Furney Hall, Shropshire.

GENERAL HAYNAU.

Of General Jules de Haynau more has been lately told in this country than of any other foreign soldier. Mere mention of his name gives signal to disquisition and debate. The painful events whence arose this notoriety are of occurrence so recent, and men digress so much about them, that it is not yet time to enter in detail upon the subject. The right judgment remains to be pronounced by posterity. As the armed instrument of a mighty despotism in its life-or-death struggle with nations revolted, Haynau did his work fearlessly, devotedly, and successfully. His once in itself was not a mild one: whether, in executing it, he outstepped the boundary of unavoidable cruelty, as we say, a matter still of great dispute. Let us pass from the question to a summary of this Austrian General's military career.

Feldzeugmeister Baron Jules de Haynau—a name of distinction in his native country—was born at Cassel, the capital of Hesse, in 1786. In 1801 he entered the Austrian service as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 25th regiment of Infantry. His rise was slow, but sure: he became a Colonel in 1830; and in 1844 he reached the grade of a General of Division; in 1847 he commanded at Temeswar; and in 1848 he was at the head of the 8th Corps d'Armée in Italy. His services in this campaign obtained for him the Cross of a Commander of the Order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he was Commander-in-Chief of the army in Hungary; and in 1850 he was made Civil and Military Governor of that kingdom. The Grand Crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa and Saint Stephen, the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Hanover, and the Cordon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, which he at this time received, marked how kings and Emperors esteemed him. General Haynau held his Governorship of Hungary but for a brief period. On the 6th July, 1850, he was put in retirement from that, and from the command of the 3rd Corps of the Austrian army. He has since lived privately at Graz, though now and then making journeys to Vienna. He came there early in the present month; and report would have it that he was about to be again actively employed, and to be sent to replace the very aged Marshal Radetzky, in Italy, when his sudden death put a stop to these surmises. General Haynau had supped on the 13th instant with the Austrian Prime Minister, Buol-Schauenstein; and he had scarcely returned home and retired to rest when, just after midnight, a stroke of apoplexy terminated his eventful life. He has had the honour of a public funeral at Vienna.

It was in the autumn of 1849 that General Haynau made his unfortunate journey to London, an event of which it may at least be truly said, that it would have been far better for all parties if it had never taken place.

WILLS.—The will of the most noble Alexander Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateaufort, K.G., P.C., F.R.S., F.S.A., was duly proved in London on the 17th March, by the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, and the Duke of Hamilton (heretofore the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale), the two executors; the personality in England alone was £25,000. A disposition has also been registered in Scotland. The will disposing of the personality in England, bears date in March, 1852, and there are three codicils. His Grace has left to his Duchess the whole of the furniture and effects in his residences at Portman-square, and Eaton-park, Suffolk; £500 a year to his daughter, and to his daughter-in-law, the Princess de Baden, Duchess of Hamilton, the miniature of Napoleon Bonaparte in his uniform, as First Consul, painted by Isabey, and presented to his Grace by Borghese. Annuities of £100 a year are left to his two house-stewards, £100 a year to his valet-de-chambre, and £50 a year to his grooms. The will bears the signature "Hamilton, Brandon, and Chateaufort."—The Rev. Francis Hodgson, D.D., late Provost of Eton College, by his will, dated April, 1843, has left his estates, both real and personal, to his relict, the Hon. Elizabeth Hodgson, and appointed her sole executrix and the guardian of the children. The personality, £5000.—The late Heleodora J. d'Arango C. Pereira, Esq., of Bath, whose personality has been valued at £40,000 by his will, made in 1834 (written in the Portuguese language), has left to his daughter (the wife of Alphonse Paul Joseph Caignes du Bief) the whole of his acquired property (not inherited), to be held solely by her, independent of her husband, and that she is to take her father's family name, and on that condition only.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT PEARCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 7th, 1853.

The great event of the week past has been the inauguration of the new President. This took place on Friday, the 4th. We had for some days previous fine weather, and, therefore, anticipated a continuation of it. But the fates were unpropitious. The wind chopped round to the north-east, and early in the morning snow began to fall, and continued so to do until late at night, rather increasing towards evening. At no former inauguration had this city been so full. The hotels were crowded to overflowing. One (the National, where I stop in general) can accommodate comfortably from 500 to 600. There were now about 1100 in the house, and no less than 1500 dined at its tables on Friday. Beds were made up in the passages. Every sofa and arm-chair was occupied; and many rooms were as full of sleepers as you may have seen the cabin of a Boulogne steamer very frequently, with its freight of pleasure-seekers. What was true of the National Hotel, was true of all the others, and of boarding-houses also. Many persons, I understand, slept in the Rotunda and passages of the Capitol; their carpet-bags for pillows, their cloaks for coverlets.

To an American the inauguration, simple as it is, is a mighty affair; and the procession, though insignificant to European eyes, was to the multitude very "grand." Volunteer corps flocked in from all parts, to add to the spectacle; and the military display was considered very imposing. The "army," as one enthusiast called it, did not muster above 1500 men. There was a battery of field artillery, perfect in every part; no cavalry, but a variety of foot companies, whose dresses were of too gay a character for ordinary service. The uniforms generally approach nearer to the French and German style than to the English. Gay plumes are much in vogue; in some companies every man wears them. Of music





THE "WHITE HOUSE."—VIEW IN WASHINGTON.

we cannot expect much; a drum, and a fife or two, and maybe a bugle, form the "band." It must not be supposed, however, that music was wanting. We had a band from New York, which came over with one of its splendid bodies of firemen, as good as any I ever heard.

The late excellent President Fillmore accompanied Pierce to the Capitol on the present occasion. The procession consisted of the military, some fire-companies, and some members of the Jackson Democratic Club. The Avenue was somewhat crowded, and the windows were garnished by prettily-dressed women, who waved their handkerchiefs, and received in return a bow from the new chief of the nation.

General Pierce took up his residence at Willard's City Hotel (see Illustration) until the "White House"—the President's official residence (which is seen on the left of the Engraving)—was vacated by Presi-

residence, at the lower end of Main-street, which is ornamented with some stately elms of the olden times. Here lived the late Countess of Rumford; and here, embowered among trees, is the oldest house between Boston and Canada. It was the parsonage-house of the first minister, the Rev. Timothy Walter, and is now occupied by one of his descendants. The building in which General Pierce kept his law-office up to the 2nd November last is on the west side of Main-street. General Pierce occupied for his office two rooms in the second-story, immediately over the Franklin Book-store.

General Pierce's inauguration speech has been well received and approved. That it is good, you may judge from the fact that the "old fogies" and the "young American party" equally claim it as containing their views! The Southerners are not less satisfied, and the Abolitionists, no doubt, will consider it the best that can be expected, as things are. I apprehend that the administration of Pierce will be firm and American—that the interests of the whole Union will be equally considered—and that a little more vigour will be imparted to the department of Foreign Affairs. I do not say so because I think that Pierce would be inclined to be warlike, but because he will not permit this country to hold that third-rate position which most preceding Administrations have accepted, either from timidity and a sense of inferiority, or from a too great respect for the advice of General Washington, (perfectly adapted to the time it was given), or from both motives.

We may expect a more vigorous course of action with regard to Cuba. The petty despots whom Spain tolerates there (to my mind, very imprudently) will have to change their tone, or annexation to this country will become a reality. Give this Government the opportunities the last one threw away, and the freedom of Cuba will become a fact. I can see nothing more natural, than that the people of this country should sympathise with the Cubans, independent of all considerations of interest; and nothing is more natural than the wish to have that glorious isle open to their own and to the world's commerce and industry. You may look upon the gradual annexation of all the countries bordering on the Mexican Gulf as certain; already one or two provinces, sick of the distracted state of their government, are preparing for such an event. The better system must absorb the inferior one; and you may make up your mind to the fact that it is for the best.

I find Pierce very affable. He is rather gentlemanly in manner, and dresses with much neatness. He is much liked by all his friends; indeed, I have rarely met with a man who seemed so decidedly popular among them.

I was much surprised on meeting here this winter several gentlemen who had claims against the Government, and on hearing from them that though their justice is admitted, they cannot get them settled. This is as bad as in Europe. One old man had been ruined by the fickleness of a secretary, while the nation was benefiting by his services. He had been eight years wasting his time to pay him a sum not amounting to the fourth of his right. Another has been here six years. His claim is very large. Friends tried to get the House to attend to, and pass private bills; it met in the evening for the purpose, but ended in a disgraceful row, and the effort was abandoned. The fact is, I believe, when the private bill day comes on, a squad of men who set their faces against all acts of justice, get the House to pass on to public business, and thus a great amount of misery and ruin arises. By thus making Government the most unconscientious rogue of the nation in money matters, these gentlemen lower the tone of Congress, and of public morals, and this under a false idea, in some instances, of protecting the public funds! The effect of such an example, you may be sure, is

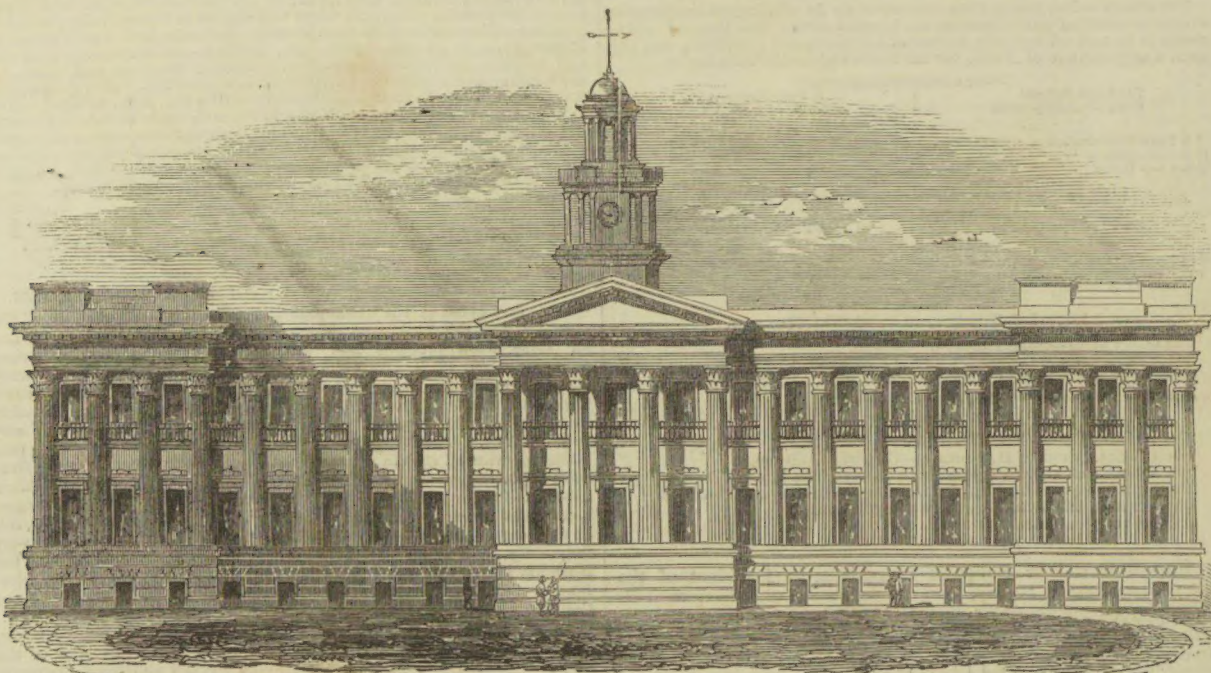


RESIDENCE OF GENERAL PIERCE, AT CONCORD, U.S.

dent Fillmore. The "stars and stripes" over the portico of the City Hotel attested the presence of the President elect, until the day of inauguration, when Mr. Fillmore occupied in turn the rooms just vacated by General Pierce.

The "Stump," another sketch from Washington, is a wooden hustings constructed for the speakers at meetings held in the open air. Hence, the phrase a "Stump-orator" denotes a speaker who is in the habit of addressing the lowest class of the community. The "Stump" in question bears the names of the President and Vice-President.

The second Engraving is a view of the recent home of General Pierce, at Concord, the capital of New Hampshire. It is a very humble



THE NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA.

not lost. Unscrupulousness breeds unscrupulousness, and this Americans themselves seem to feel. There is a case here of the Government withholding a large sum of money, paid by France, to compensate numerous persons whose property was seized during the last war. If I recollect right, there is a remedy in Europe for such dishonesty; but here the law is of none effect. These poor wretches have most of them been ruined. Every one knows that if by any accident an individual be turned from the natural course of his industry, it is almost impossible to recover the lost ground. Imagine then, for a moment, what must be the effect upon many? I have just come across an advertisement in the leading paper, the *National Intelligencer* of February 26th:—

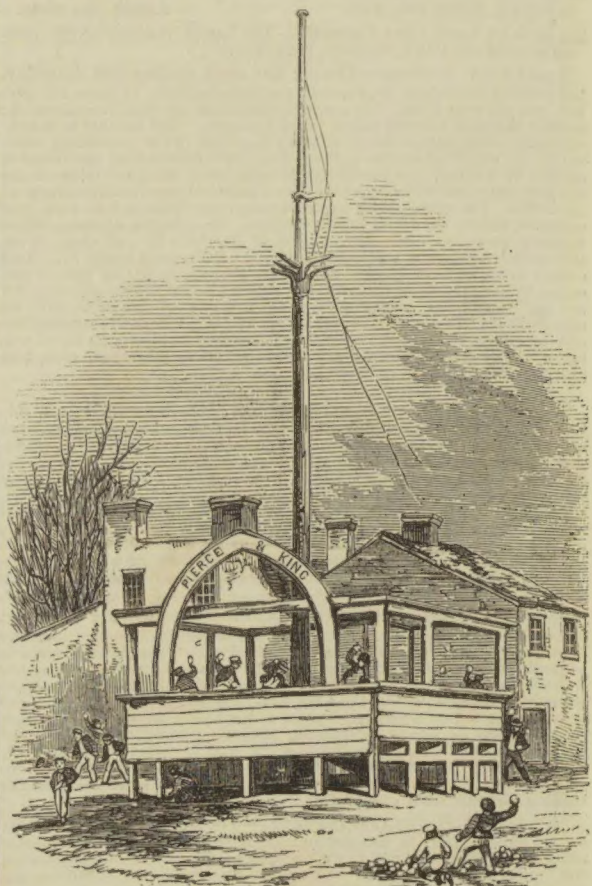
NOTICE.—The undersigned, after a sojourn in this city for the last twelve years, endeavouring to obtain justice from the General Government, having at length succeeded, in part only, proposing to visit his family in North Carolina, from whom he has been so long separated, takes this method of returning his most sincere thanks to his congressional and other friends who have so nobly sustained him during so protracted a period of vexatious delays and cruel persecutions. During my absence from Washington, my son, Jas. Taylor, is fully empowered to attend to any business in which I may be in any manner interested, and to whom I refer any and all persons having transactions with me.

his  
DAVID M. TAYLOR,  
mark

Feb. 23rd.

The composition is curious and characteristic. Here is a man, having a claim, kept twelve years at bay, and persecuted, because he has a claim! The similarity between the Old and New World is wonderfully great in that as in many other respects.

You have heard, I suppose, of that singular delusion called the "spiritual rappings." The Misses Fox, who were among the first to make money out of it, are here now, and attracting much attention. They are bouncing, merry girls, and seem in no way to suffer mentally or physically by their exertions in this phase of mesmeric phenomena: such I suppose it to be, and not any "spiritual" manifestation. A deception it is; yet not, perhaps, of a legerdemain character. The attention drawn to it in this country is almost universal. Many weak-minded persons have gone mad; other have injured themselves for life by trifling thus imprudently with the nervous system; and there is scarcely a house in this town where experiments have not been made by the curious to move tables, chairs, and other furniture—in most instances with success! A clergyman of this town has written a clever little book, showing the antiquity of such manifestations, and the danger attending them. I never met with a people more excitable than the Americans. Their money-loving and money-making character in no way diminishes their love of the marvellous.



"A STUMP," IN WASHINGTON.

The Hon. R. J. Walker, the late Secretary of the Treasury, of Free-trade memory, has been lying very ill for some months; he is now somewhat better. I had the pleasure of an interview with him lately. He talks with much enthusiasm of England and the English, and is highly gratified by his visit to the old country.

#### NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, CALCUTTA.

THIS magnificent building has just been completed, at a cost of £20,000, and is one of the finest architectural ornaments of the City of Palaces, as it is, beyond all comparison, the finest hospital in India. It is calculated to contain 500 beds, and with it will be incorporated the old Police-hospital and Infirmary for Eye Diseases, which have hitherto been conducted as separate establishments. One wing of the hospital will be appropriated to sick women and children, including the midwifery ward of the college; and the most complete arrangements have been made for the comfort and accommodation of this class of patients. The building is divided into twenty-four wards, each capable of containing twenty-one patients. The wards are spacious and lofty, and arranged with due regard to the most complete and thorough ventilation. On the north side of the building, over the portico, is situated the council-room, a noble apartment, of large dimensions; and on the opposite or south side is the operating theatre, a room of nearly equal size, beautifully lighted from above by a large circular skylight of plate-glass. Immediately below the theatre, on the second-floor, is the dispensary, another lofty and spacious apartment, with every convenience necessary for the pharmaceutical operations of the hospital. Every room in the building is plentifully supplied with water, by means of cast-iron pipes connected with four large iron cisterns on the roof, which are kept filled by a powerful forcing-pump communicating with a tank in the vicinity. At the four corners of the building are constructed a series of closets and bathing-rooms, admirably adapted for the convenience of the sick. The wards are appropriately named after the principal donors and friends of the institution, including the members of the old Calcutta Municipal Committee, originated by Dr. J. R. Martin, Surgeon of the Native Hospital, in 1835, by whose zealous exertions a subscription was raised for the establishment of a great central hospital in the city, and which has since served to form a nucleus for the funds necessary to the erection of the present building. A large flight of stone steps leads to the great entrance on the second-floor, where there are two rooms, on either side, for the first reception of the sick. At the head of the staircase is a handsome stone tablet bearing the following inscription:—

The funds for the erection of this Hospital were obtained from the following sources:—Old Fever Hospital subscription, Rs. 61,242-7-10; New Fever Hospital subscription, Rs. 57,771-13-11; donation of Pertab Chund Singh, Rs. 50,000. The building was designed by Messrs. Burn and Co., architects, and constructed under the superintendence of Major Hugh Frazer, of the Bengal Engineers. The plan for supplying the building with water was furnished by Colonel Forbes, of the same corps. The foundation-stone was laid by the most noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Governor-General of India, on the 30th September, 1848, in the 12th year of the reign of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.





THE BARQUE "SIR FOWELL BUXTON" ON SHORE AT CAPIN ASSU, ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF BRAZIL.

## WRECK OF THE BARQUE "SIR FOWELL BUXTON."

It is with great regret we have to announce the wreck and total loss of the *Sir Fowell Buxton* passenger-ship, 800 tons burthen, Captain Woodcock commander, bound from the port of London to Geelong and Port Phillip. The vessel was chartered by the firm of Messrs. Tyndall, jun., of Gracechurch-street, and was nearly new, having been built only three years. She had on board, with passengers and crew, upwards of 230 souls.

The vessel left London on the 16th of October, and Plymouth on the 9th of November; and on Thursday, the 16th of December, about half-past ten o'clock at night, the vessel struck on the sand-banks of Tapioca, point of Tuberao, on the north-east coast of the Brazils, 4 deg. 50 min. south latitude, 36 deg. 50 min. west longitude; 120 miles to the west of Cape St. Rouke, in the province of Rio Grande de Norte. The alarm of the passengers, most of whom were in bed, was very great; but no immediate danger of the vessel going to pieces was apprehended.

The vessel struck on a reef of quicksand, that ran out upwards of four miles from the shore. From this position she was driven close in shore: from the strength of the current and sea-breezes. Before she imbedded herself in the sand, she beat violently for a few days, and then almost suddenly filled with water, from breaking her back; and her masts were cut by the side to prevent her falling over on her beam. The provisions, with a trifling exception, were all destroyed; and, as the passengers had only removed with them on shore the luggage they had

in their cabins, most of their baggage was spoilt by the salt-water, or beaten to pieces in the hold by the sea from the ebbing and flowing of the tide. The passengers were all safely disembarked by the *jengardos*, a kind of raft with a sail, used with great dexterity by the natives, and particularly well adapted, from the nature of the coast, to land amidst the surf, running almost high upon the sands. When on shore, the passengers were temporarily sheltered by sheds which the natives had previously thrown up, by order of the authorities of Macao; these sheds were made of the branches of trees, as a protection against the burning heat of the sun, until arrangements could be made for their accommodation at Macao, an insignificant town, situated about thirty miles off.

The sufferings of the passengers were very great, from extreme scarcity of provisions and water, on an almost uncivilised coast, on the hot drifting sands by day, and exposed to the dew by night.

They arrived safely at Macao, where they were better sheltered and fed; but they anxiously awaited the arrival of the English Consul from Parahiba. It is but just to state that our countrymen received the greatest hospitality and kindness from the inhabitants, in giving up part of their houses, and sacrificing some of their own comforts.

The English Consul, Mr. Power, arrived, after a tedious voyage of 300 miles along the coast in an open boat, and his appearance gave much satisfaction to the passengers.

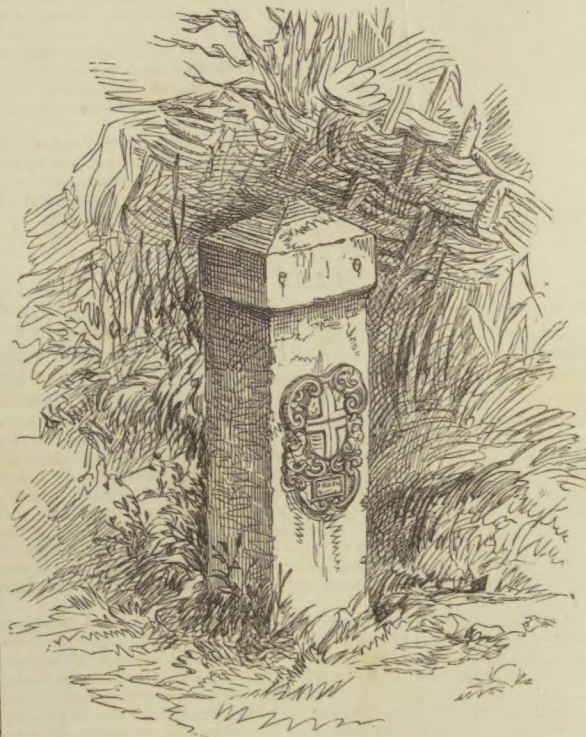
The next step was the conveyance to Parahiba, which was accomplished at much trouble and expense, by two small craft, assisted by two vessels of the Brazilian Government.

At the date of this communication, the brig *Richard*, of Pernambuco, Captain White, was being fitted for the reception of the passengers, and for their conveyance to their original destination.

## THE CITY COAL DUES.

THE good denizens of London, and the neighbouring districts for twenty miles round, who gather about their snug parlour fires in the afternoon, little dream of the obstructions which legislative wisdom has, from time immemorial, thrown in the way of the importation of the staple of which it is made. At the first its use was prohibited, because the smoke was considered unwholesome; and Edward I. issued a proclamation, conformably to the prayer of the worthy citizens, enjoining vigorous measures to suppress the practice, the offenders to be punished by "pecuniary mulcts," and otherwise. In course of time, however, their prejudices against this valuable commodity were got rid of; and in the reign of Charles I. the use of coal became universal.

When we reflect upon the important services of this prime element of warmth and power, and its extensive consumption—a consumption only regulated by its price—both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, we might well expect it would have been exempt from every kind of tax; and every unnecessary act of interference calculated to restrict its use. The very contrary, however, has been the case, at least in this highly civilised metropolis; where, although the prohibiting proclamations of



CITY COAL-TAX OCTROI POST.

Edward I. are no longer of any virtue or efficacy, "pecuniary mulcts" are still inflicted upon all who light their daily fire, whether as a luxury or for manufacturing purposes.

The importers of, and dealers in, coal, as well as the consumers of it, have been subjected, for more than a century and a half, to the most oppressive regulations and imposts; which, although somewhat mitigated within the last twenty years, still exist to an extent utterly unjustifiable and indefensible in an age which has witnessed the triumph of Free-trade in other important staples; and the proud assertion of that great principle, ignored by public men of old, "that honesty is the best policy."

What aggravates the case is, that the impost is not one of the ordinary fiscal kind, which the community at large contribute, and the produce of which is expended for the good of the general interests; its collection is confined to a penal circle of forty miles diameter, or twenty miles round London, and its produce goes into the civic purse, out of which part of it is paid for city improvements and embellishments; and the remainder, rather indefinite in amount, upon those creature comforts which the civic



FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.—RESIDENCE OF THE EX-EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



authorities know so well how to enjoy, and to which, if to nothing else, to say truth, they do ample justice.

The City Coal-tax, in its origin, was of the nature of a port due; and at a time when all coals consumed in the southern and eastern parts of England were sea-borne, this due was very inevitably levied upon all the coals consumed in London, and in all districts supplied from its market. The jurisdiction of the City Corporation extending for twenty miles up the river, the tract of country thus laid under contribution to the Civic authorities was a pretty extensive one. When the canal system began to come into operation, however, the rights of the City in this matter appeared to be seriously threatened; inasmuch as many parts might have been supplied without entering the port of London. But a great abuse is always viewed with great veneration, and guarded with jealousy. Accordingly, the law was so modified as to extend the claims of the city to all coals brought into it, or within the prescribed limit of twenty miles from the city, whether by sea or canal. Later still, the railways again threatened defeasance of these time-honoured perquisites; but, here again the conservative spirit of the day came to the rescue, and precautions were taken to avoid the possibility of a ton of untaxed coals finding its way within the *cordon octroie*; the Legislature declaring the City to be entitled to levy "black mail" upon all coals brought within its "limits," by any mode of conveyance. Thus, Parliament strained to the utmost claims most unjust and obnoxious in their nature; and actually went out of the way to perpetuate their application under circumstances never contemplated at the time of their original creation. Armed with statute power, the City tax-gatherers forthwith set up their toll-posts on every canal, and every railway, at measured distances of twenty miles from town: and there they stand holding out the city dagger against all comers; and under its terrors levying contributions upon every man's hearth within an area in all of nearly 400 square miles.

It is true that in amount the City Coal-tax has been somewhat reduced since the good old times, when taxation and jobbing, and abuses of every kind were considered the peculiar birthright of Englishmen, and the test and measure of their prosperity and respectability. But still the principle of the grievance remains; and a reduced scale of taxation is applied to an increased and increasing consumption. In 1831 the duties of all sorts which were fairly payable to the Corporation of the City of London were commuted to a duty of 1s. 1d. per ton, 8d. per ton of which was mortgaged to raise the necessary funds for carrying out certain City improvements. Deducting some other charges, a net 4d. per ton remained to the City, which has again been mortgaged, to a certain extent, to pay for other City improvements in Cannon-street and elsewhere; so that the whole net produce of this obnoxious impost does not go freely to the Corporation as "pocket money," to do as they like with. But still, the principle is the same; the district comprised within the circle of twenty miles round London is taxed to an extent of nearly £200,000 a year, upon a commodity of prime and daily necessity, which the rest of the country generally is allowed to consume untaxed; it is so taxed, in an un-English manner, the vast majority of those paying the tax having no interest in common with those to whom the tax is paid, nor any voice in regulating the appropriation of the funds realised.

In 1841, the duty of 1s. 1d. per ton produced a gross revenue of £159,000. From a return recently presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the proceeds of this tax have considerably increased since that period, viz., in the years—

	SEABORNE COALS			COALS BROUGHT LANDWISE.		
	Tons Imported.	Gross Duties at 1s. 1d. per Ton.		Tons.	Gross Duties at 1s. 1d. per Ton.	
1845	3,392,512	£183,761	1 4	68,688	£3,720	11 10
1846	2,960,772	160,375	3 0	34,196	1,852	6 4
1847	3,276,304	177,469	18 4	42,673	2,311	9 4
1848	3,418,698	185,179	9 6	57,842	3,133	2 5
1849	3,289,900	178,170	8 4	38,861	2,104	19 11
1850	3,545,611	192,053	18 7	111,816	6,056	14 4
1851	3,246,287	175,840	10 11	224,339	12,151	5 5

It may be very desirable that Cannon-street, and other narrow, dirty thoroughfares in the City should be widened and improved; but it seems very unfair that the inhabitants of Staines, Richmond, Fulham, Marrow, Croydon, and a hundred other rural villages should pay for it. It may be a fine thing to keep up the privileges, and the dignity, and the old hospitalities of the city of London; but it is a hard thing that honest-going folk—who have nothing to gain and nothing to lose in common with the city of London; who look forward to no dignity of red gowns, and no share of Aldermanic patronage, and who have enough to do to manage their own affairs within their own little circles—should be bound to contribute their quota towards paying for them all.

But if this tax is vexatious and unjust as regards domestic consumption, it is much more largely detrimental in all cases where that invaluable product, coal, enters into use for manufacturing purposes. It is a fact long suggested by writers on the commercial interests of the nation, and which has been too fully substantiated by the experience of many years, that the facilities for obtaining cheap coal enjoyed by the northern counties—Lancashire and Yorkshire, to wit—gave them an immense advantage over their southern competitors—a disparity so great that it has led to the extinction of the manufacturing pretensions of many of the latter. Under this disadvantage London, and the whole vast field comprised within its taxable "limits," now labours, and will continue to labour as long as this obnoxious and un-English tax is levied. And the annoyance is, that whilst the metropolis of the Empire might fairly expect, and in many cases absolutely requires, to assert a high position in branches of manufacture essential to its increasing civilization; and whilst skilled labour of the first class offers itself willingly in its market, the taxing of the unskilled labour of the steam-engine defeats the expectations, and despoils the honest rights of all.

This is an injustice and an anomaly which cannot be permitted much longer to subsist; and in pointing to the elegant structure which forms the subject of the vignette to the present article, we have only to express a hearty wish that before very long it may serve only as a memorial of a venerable but exploded abuse.

#### FUNCHAL, ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Madeira with a sketch of a house at Funchal, the capital, which has been occupied through the present winter by the ex-Empress of Brazil. Her Majesty came to the island a few months ago, in the hope of benefiting the health of her only child, a daughter; whom, nevertheless, she had the misfortune to lose within the last few weeks—another victim to that apparently irremediable disease, consumption. The house will be interesting to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as having been the residence of the late Queen Dowager Adelaide during the winter of 1847-8. Previously, the Prince Alexander of the Low Countries resided there. The winter following the visit of the Queen Dowager, the house was occupied by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., and his family; and the winter after that, by the late Duke of Leuchtenberg, the son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia and brother of the ex-Empress of Brazil. Its present occupant. From this statement it will be perceived that the place has its history.

The house alluded to occupies the centre of the Sketch, and before it stands a fine specimen of the *Ficus cornosa*. To the left is the summer-house, that stands within the grounds near the edge of the cliff which, like the rest of the coast, is composed of dark basalt. In the background are precipitous mountains, that hem in the celebrated Curral ravine; and the Pico dos Bodes, a summit to which excursions are frequently made from Funchal for the sake of its extensive view, is seen peeping up from behind.

The Sketch was made by M. Eckersberg, a Norwegian artist, now engaged on a series of sketches of Madeira scenery. The artist stood on the deck of the *Powhatan*, when anchored in Funchal bay. This vessel is one of the armed steamers despatched by the Government of the United States to Japan.

Our Correspondent wishes us to rectify one or two inaccuracies which appeared in an article in page 93 of our present Volume. It appears that the exports from the island are in value about £300,000, nearly the whole of which is made up of wine. The exports to England do not exceed £150,000. The population of the island, by the latest returns, amounts to 110,000 souls. The mean temperature of the winter we rightly stated to be about 63 deg.; but our Correspondent informs us, that in the coldest season of the year the thermometer in the open air frequently sinks to 49 deg. at night.

With respect to the grape disease which did such damage last year, it is yet too early to speak with certainty as to the fate of the present year's produce; but, as far as there is evidence, there is but too much reason to apprehend that the vineyards will be again ravaged by the

destructive fungus. The vines have not yet begun to bud, but in one or two places fruit has been unseasonably put forth, which, though promising well at first, was ultimately attacked by the disease in the usual form, of a white powder covering the skin of the grape. If the fears which this circumstance excites should be realised, the calamity will be crushing indeed. A people already impoverished to such a degree that they obtained with difficulty the means of subsistence, are suddenly deprived of their main support. No amount of subscriptions which can be reasonably expected will be of any avail in stemming the torrent of misery which threatens to burst over the island. "I anticipate (says our Correspondent) a repetition of the fearful scenes which took place in Ireland, on the failure of the potato crop. It seems to me that the money which has been, or may be, collected, will be best expended in encouraging emigration (for there can be no doubt that the island is populated beyond its present available resources), and in effecting works of permanent value, such as roads and irrigating water-courses—works which, when the urgency of the threatened distress shall have passed away, will remain to aid in the formation of a better state of things."

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 27.—EASTER SUNDAY. Gunpowder introduced, 1380.  
MONDAY, 28.—Easter Monday. Earl of Chesterfield died, 1773.  
TUESDAY, 29.—Siege of Acre, 1799.  
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Dr. Hunter died, 1783. Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.  
THURSDAY, 31.—Beethoven died, 1827.  
FRIDAY, April 1.—All Fools'-day.  
SATURDAY, 2.—Mirabeau died, 1791. Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 25	3 45	4 4	4 25	4 45	5 10	5 30
6 15	6 35	7 4	7 25	7 45	8 10	8 30
9 15	9 35	10 4	10 25	10 45	11 10	11 30

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. D.—Your coin is a penny of Henry II. (London Mint), numismatically of no value.

JAS. LIDDELL.—We should like to see some of the results obtained by the action of the sulphur vapours on the Collodion pictures, before we publish the process.

M. de S. Hull.—Nuremberg jettons, of no value.

A. SUBSCRIBER, Bristol.—The impressions sent are from Consular denarii, of no value.

W. V.—The derivation of the word *Morganatic*, given by Hott in his Lexicon, title *Feodus*, is this:—"Morgen-gabe, German, Morning-gift; Quia dos pro nuptiis mane occurrat." The meaning of the word, as applied to marriage, has not any obvious connection with this etymology. A *morganatic* marriage is a marriage with the left hand, between persons of unequal station and degree; good according to the canonical law, but not effectual to confer on the inferior party, or the issue of the union, the rank, privileges, or hereditary rights and honours appertaining to the superior party forming the alliance. This kind of marriage is recognised by the *Jus Albertinum* of Germany, and is expressly sanctioned by Frederick the Great, in his Code of 1750. For further information on the subject, see a work by Sir Alexander Croke, which is referred to in *Shelford on Marriage*.

A. CONSTANT READER may hear of the biblical work at Messrs. Rivington's, St. Paul's Churchyard.

A. S. N.—See Stocqueler's "Life of the Late Duke of Wellington." 2 vols., 8vo. 12s.

J. A. is thanked.

A. SUBSCRIBER, Oxford.—For a list of the Free Schools in England, see the "Family Almanack" for 1853. J. H. Parker.

T. T., Sandwich.—An Engraving of Mornington House, Dublin, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 520.

A. REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, Jarrow.—See Johnson's "Typographia," for the history and practice of Printing; also, Savage's "Dictionary of Printing."

B. JACOBSON.—See Fortune's Work on the Funds.

\* \* \* The MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT is unavoidably deferred until next week.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

It is no easy matter to find a clue through the entangled labyrinth of Turkish politics and European Eastern diplomacy as they exist at the present moment. For some reason or other, there would seem to be a desire, both at Constantinople and at Paris, to mystify the affair in the eyes of Europe; and, accordingly, the most conflicting reports and despatches reach us. One class of them denounce the alleged bullying conduct of Prince Menschikoff—how discourteously he trampled upon all Eastern etiquette; and, refusing the usual preliminary interview to the members of the Turkish Government, proceeded at once to the Sultan, and to him dictated the terms of his master. Other versions of the affair, again, put quite another face upon it. We hear from these quarters that no such bearing was assumed by the Russian Envoy—that the mission had reference principally to the old matter of the Holy Places and Shrines, and there was no question whatever of any territorial changes. The truth may probably lie between these two extremes; and the intelligence may not be without foundation that the demands of the Czar include that of a Russian Protectorate for all Greek Christians, within the Turkish dominions, and that the election of the Patriarch of the Greek Church shall be henceforth confirmed, not by the Sultan, but by the Czar. Supposing, then, for the present, these to be the demands of the great Northern Power, it will not be denied that they are of great extent and profound significance. No immediate territorial aggression may be menaced. No Russian legions may be marched towards the Turkish frontier. The Russian fleet may be left at its anchors in Sebastopol. But the moral aggrandisement comprised in this demand of the Court of St. Petersburg—supposing it to have been made—may well result in consequences more extended and more fatal to the Ottoman Empire, than the conquest of an outlying province, or the seizing of half-a-dozen harbours. The Greek Christians, over whom the Emperor is said to claim a Protectorate, amount to fully one-half of the inhabitants of European Turkey; and, of course, the idea of a Protectorate on the one hand involves that of an allegiance on the other. Thus viewed, the policy of St. Petersburg would appear to be the abstraction, as it were, of half the subjects of the Porte, residing in the most valuable and civilised portion of its dominions; as it is evident that, should the arrangement in question be brought about, there will be erected in Turkey an *imperium in imperio*, and the Czar of Russia will virtually be the monarch of the most enlightened portion of the population. That the Christian Greeks would hail this change in their condition, is indisputable. The religious element, as well as the element of race, is involved in the relations between the followers of Mahomet and the descendants of the members of the Primitive Churches; and the Greeks would be, besides, only too well satisfied at their partial deliverance from the abuses of Turkish administration. What judgment Western Europe may pass upon the claim is a different matter. That the establishment of a really independent Christian Empire in Turkey in Europe would be a change much to be desired, few people, in the present circumstances of the Ottoman Empire, will doubt; but that such an Empire should be totally under the dominion of the Czar—that, in fact, if not in name, it should be a portion of the Russian dominions—attached to Russia by the strongest ties, political and religious—is a proposition which we hardly think that England, or even France, would for a moment listen to. And yet it is difficult to account for the apparently vacillating conduct of the latter Power throughout the

whole affair. It may, perhaps, be typified by the fact of her having sent her fleet only half way to Constantinople—a prudent expedient, which leaves Louis Napoleon at liberty ultimately to take whichever side he pleases. That, if a general partition of the Ottoman Empire must take place, France would have no objection to join in the scheme—provided she shared in the gains—is a probability which we have already advanced in these columns. But that Russia alone should be allowed to drive in the small end of the wedge, which, under the guise of moral influence, must necessarily lead to physical empire, is a piece of policy which it is equally the interest both of France and England to set themselves resolutely against.

Still we will cling to the hope that we have been arguing upon a supposition rather than on an ascertained fact. Our fleet has not stirred from Malta, and the latest French accounts are pacific. Should it, after all, turn out that the guardianship of the Holy Places formed the main point of the negotiation, the fact will be a welcome discovery to all who are interested in the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire.

#### THE COURT.

We announced last week the intended departure of the Court for Windsor on Saturday afternoon. Scarcely had the Royal family settled down at the Castle, when a fire of a very alarming character broke out in the immediate vicinity of the apartments occupied by the Queen and the Prince Consort. Ample details of the disaster, with illustrations of that portion of the regal edifice injured by the fire, are given in another part of our paper. The catastrophe is merely referred to in this place for the purpose of expressing our heartfelt satisfaction—a sentiment in which the whole country will participate—that her Majesty and the Royal family have not suffered in any way beyond the temporary inconvenience arising from the removal of the furniture from several of the apartments in ordinary use. The delicate situation of the Queen at this moment has naturally increased the public anxiety; and it is, therefore, the more gratifying to be enabled to state that the health of her Majesty has not been in the least degree disturbed by the unfortunate occurrence, nor has the Royal intention of leaving Windsor for London on the 8th proximo been changed for an earlier date.

Previously to the departure of the Court from London, on Saturday last, his Excellency Count Coloredo had an audience of her Majesty, to deliver an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, left Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, for Windsor Castle. A detachment of Light Dragoons escorted her Majesty from Buckingham Palace to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, where a special train was in readiness, which conveyed the august party to Windsor.

On Sunday morning, notwithstanding the alarm occasioned by the fire on the preceding night, the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday morning the calls at the Castle to inquire after the health of her Majesty were exceedingly numerous. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived from town very shortly after nine o'clock, to make inquiry. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Norfolk also arrived during the morning. Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, arrived in the afternoon to inquire after her Majesty, on behalf of her Royal Highness. The Marquis of Breadalbane, the Lord Chamberlain, attended by Mr. Norman Macdonald, also arrived in the course of Monday, to investigate the circumstances attending the fire. In the evening the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and the Marquis of Breadalbane, dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Tuesday Sir William Molesworth, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, arrived at the Castle, and remained for some hours. In the course of the day the Queen and Prince, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, drove out in an open carriage, attended by Col. Bouverie and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle. The Royal children also took their accustomed exercise.

The Duchess of Wellington has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Lady Fanny Howard, left her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's, at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, for Frogmore.

HIS Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska leave town on Monday next, for Hinchinbrooke, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Sandwich.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne is suffering from an attack of gout, which has prevented his Lordship leaving town for the holidays.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford's infant daughter was christened on Saturday last, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street.

THE Marchioness of Salisbury was safely delivered of a son on Monday evening, at the family mansion, in Arlington-street.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and family arrived in town on Thursday evening, from visiting the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle, and the Earl and Countess of Wilton, at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

THE Earl and Countess of Eglinton and family have left St. James's-square for Paris, where they intend to pass the Easter recess.

WE understand the marriage in contemplation between the Hon. Miss Mitchell and the Earl of Lisburne will take place on the 5th proximo.

A MATRIMONIAL alliance is on the tapis between the young Lord Ribblesdale, son-in-law of Lord John Russell, and Miss Muir, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Colonel Muir, and niece of the Countess of Mansfield.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

HANDSOME CHURCH GIFT.—A beautiful window of stained glass has just been placed in Burlescombe Church, Devonshire. It is presented to the parish by Mr. E. Gandy, of London, as a tribute offering to the pious memory of his parents, and his mother's uncle, the Rev. Samuel Whitlocke, who was once the vicar.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—An address to this rev. gentleman is now in course of signature among the inhabitants of St. James's, expressive of their gratitude to him for the pastoral care he has taken of the parish, and congratulating him on his appointment to the Bishopric of Lincoln. The Earl of Derby, Earl Spencer, with other noblemen and gentlemen, are members of the committee which has been formed for the purpose of presenting to the rev. gentleman a testimonial, "as a mark of their deep sense of his unwearied and judicious exertions on behalf of the parish."

THE BISHOPRIC OF SYDNEY.—No arrangements have yet been made for filling the vacant Bishopric of Sydney, and no reason has been assigned for the delay. It has been stated that negotiations have been in progress for the erection of an archbishopric at Sydney; but it is not expected that, in the present condition of affairs, her Majesty's Government will consent to such an arrangement.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. R. P. Horte, M.A., to Stanhoe, Norfolk. The Rev. H. G. Young, M.D., to Holmesley, Suffolk. The Rev. W. Cooper, M.A., to Kippingle, Lincolnshire. The Rev. H. Bewsher, M.A., to Knaresdale, Northumberland. The Rev. J. Aldrich, M.A., to Stanningfield, near Bury St. Edmunds. The Rev. W. Taylor, M.A., to Swinerton, Staffordshire. The Rev. E. Griffith, M.A., to Winterborne Gunner, Wilts. The Rev. G. C. Guille, M.A., to Little Torrington, Devon. The Rev. J. Goodacre, L.L.D., to Wilby with Hargham. The Rev. J. Webb, M.A., to Culworth, Northamptonshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. W. Charlesworth, M.A., to Heacham, Norfolk. The Rev. T. Emerson, to Allendale, Northumberland. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. G. B. Hill, B.A., to the chapelry of Burton Lazars, Sysonby and Welby, Leicestershire. The Rev. C. S. Lock, M.A., to St. Botolph, Colchester.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The committee of council of the Theological Department have appointed the Rev. Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, Professor of Divinity.

OXFORD, March 23.—In a Convocation holden this afternoon, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, by diploma, was conferred on the Rev. John Jackson, of Pembroke College, Lord Bishop designate of Lincoln.



## STAMPED AND UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS.

BOW-STREET, THURSDAY.—Mr. Henry attended to deliver his decision in the case of the Inland Revenue against Edward Truelove, adjourned from Thursday last. The following are the main points of the decision:—"The questions which I have to decide are—First, whether the paper in question, which is called *The Potteries Free Press*, and *Weekly Narrative of Current Events*, is a "newspaper" within the meaning of the Stamp Act; and, if it be, whether the defendant knowingly and wilfully sold it. The learned counsel for the defendant could scarcely contend the *Potteries Free Press* was not a newspaper that would fall within the meaning of the Act; and he therefore relied more upon the argument that, inasmuch as certain other weekly publications were permitted by the Board to be published without a stamp, his client was led to suppose that the *Potteries Free Press* was not liable. With that view, he referred to the *Athenium*, the *Bulldog*, the *Racing Times*, &c.; and he instituted a comparison between their contents and those of the *Potteries Free Press*. Now I think that all those publications are mainly, if not wholly, confined to one particular or class subject, and cannot be said to contain miscellaneous news; whereas the very title of the *Potteries Free Press*, and *Weekly Narrative of Current Events*, implies that it is published for the purpose of narrating events generally, and not upon any class subject.—The remaining question is, did the defendant knowingly and wilfully sell an unstamped copy of a newspaper which the law required to be stamped? It was proved that, upon two occasions, unstamped copies of the *Potteries Free Press* were purchased at his shop; and, upon looking at both these copies, I find the defendant's name printed at the foot of the paper, as one of the London agents for the sale of it. I cannot doubt, therefore, that he was aware of the nature of the paper he sold. The charge laid in the information having been thus established against the defendant, it only remains for me to fix the amount of penalty which he should pay, and I accordingly order that the defendant shall pay the mitigated penalty of £5. Before I conclude, I think it right to notice a complaint which was made by the learned counsel for the defendant, that this case was not submitted to a jury. The Stamp-act gives the Board of Inland Revenue the option of proceeding either by information before a magistrate, or by an information in the Court of Exchequer, to be tried before a jury. If the latter course had been adopted, a delay of at least three months must have elapsed, inasmuch as there will be no sittings in that court for the trial of revenue causes until the latter end of June, and no judgment could be entered up until November. I think it would have been an act of injustice to the proprietors of all weekly newspapers who pay duty; if the Board of Inland Revenue were to allow an unstamped newspaper to be published and sold every week during such a long interval, when the Act of Parliament provided an immediate remedy by laying an information like the present. If the defendant should be advised that the decision which I have given is not well founded, it will be open for him to appeal against it."

Mr. Parry gave notice of appeal; and surties of £40 each were accepted.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE ROYAL NAVAL RESOURCES.

The very recent "diplomatic affairs" at Constantinople have drawn attention to the state of our naval armament. The following outline will at once show our efficiency:—

At SPITHEAD, the squadron, both sailing and steam men-of-war, is ready for service, and all fully manned, with the exception of the *London*, 92, Captain Munday, which ship is about 120 short. It consists of the following:—

Prince Regent	..	..	..	90	820	Capt. Hutton.	
London	..	..	..	92	850	Capt. Mundy.	
STEAMERS.							
				Guns.	Men.		
Sidon	..	..	..	22	300	Capt. Goldsmith.	
Odin	..	..	..	16	300	560	Capt. F. Scott.
Leopard	..	..	..	16	300	560	Capt. Gifford.
Megara (screw)	..	..	..	8	162	350	Com. Johnson.

The *Agamemnon*, screw-ship, of 91 guns, has a large portion of her crew laid up with scarlatina, and she is about 130 short of 850. The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, is fast progressing in her equipment, and will be out of hand by the middle of next month. She has about 500 on her books out of 1100, but her 600 vacancies are for seamen. The *Blenheim*, 58, Captain W. H. Henderson, is ready, with a full complement.

In addition to the above there are at Portsmouth the following advanced ships kept ready for sea:—

	Guns.	Men.	
Neptune, ordinary guard-ship, in commission .. .. .	120	120	
Nelson .. .. .	120	120	
St. Vincent .. .. .	101	101	
Princess Charlotte .. .. .	140	140	

At PLYMOUTH there is the *Vengeance* 84-gun ship; her defects are made good, and she has been under orders for Lisbon; she only waits for her men on leave to return. At Plymouth the following available squadron is in the Sound:—

	Guns.	Men.	
Queen .. .. .	116	400	Captain Michell.
Vengeance .. .. .	84	750	Captain Lord E. Russell.
Leander .. .. .	50	500	Captain King.

The *Queen* has only an advanced complement.

	Guns.	Men.	h-p.	
Arrogant (screw) .. .. .	46	450	360	Capt. S. Fremantle.
Encounter (ditto) .. .. .	14	180	360	Capt. O'Callaghan.
Valorous .. .. .	16	220	400	Capt. Buckle.
Magicienne .. .. .	16	220	400	Capt. Fisher.
Desperate .. .. .	8	220	400	Capt. Chambers.
Vulture .. .. .	6	200	470	Capt. Glasie.
Argus .. .. .	6	160	300	Com. Purvis.

In addition to these, the

	Guns.	Men.	h-p.	
Hogue .. .. .	58	500	450	Capt. Ramsay.
Edinburgh .. .. .	58	444	450	Capt. Hewlett.

Are in harbour, but ready for immediate sea-service.

At DEVONPORT are the following of our sailing men-of-war:—

	Guns.		Guns.
St. George, ordinary flag-ship		Thunderer .. .. .	84
in commission .. .. .	120	Clarence .. .. .	84
Royal William .. .. .	120	Canopus .. .. .	84
Royal Adelaide .. .. .	104	Indus .. .. .	78
Bombay .. .. .	84	Foudryant .. .. .	78
Calcutta .. .. .	84	Cambridge .. .. .	78

At SHEerness, a large and powerful available squadron of ships in commission is being fitted and advanced.

Should an emergency arise, it will be seen from our lists that we can muster, at comparatively a few hours' notice, three or four fleets of the strength of the compact force now under Vice-Admiral Dundas, and by which the means and resources of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean may be immediately strengthened.

ELECTION AFFAIRS.—At Bridgenorth, Mr. J. Pritchard has been returned without opposition. *Rye*: Mr. W. A. Mackinnon (son of the late member) is opposed by Mr. Pomfret. *Maldon*: Mr. T. B. Leonard is in the field, and it is said he will be opposed by Mr. Q. Dick. At *Chatham*, Admiral Sir J. Stirling is a candidate. *Southampton*: The Attorney-General and Mr. Wilcox are to be invited to a dinner in that town, to celebrate the defeat of the petition against their return. They are to have a triumphant entry on the day, which, it is expected, will be on Easter Tuesday.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA, &c.—The *Panama* steamer has brought in specie, £184,000 from the West Indies; the *Arabia* steamer from New York, £43,000; and the *Bengal* from Alexandria, sixteen packages of species, valued at about £120,000. The following vessels have sailed from Australia for England: Her Majesty's steamer *Vulcan*, with 7500 ozs.; the *Blackfriars*, with 35,243 ozs.; the *New Orleans*, with 25,502 ozs.; the *Cadet*, with 13,632 ozs.; the *Clifton*, with 35,000 ozs. From Melbourne, the *John Taylor*, with 11,847 ozs.; the *Sir Robert Sale*, with 13,026 ozs.; the *Joshua*, with 5723 ozs.; the *Great Britain* steamer, with about 174,000 ozs.; the *Ballarat* had shipped about 26,000 ozs.—in all, 347,493 ozs. on their way, of the value of about £1,390,000.

A COOL, CLEVER THIEF.—A man having been detected (last week) in robbing a house, in Paris, made for the roof, where it was dangerous to follow him. He had on a blouse, but was without shoes; was seen to move about as if seeking a window to escape, and at last disappeared altogether. Some soldiers were sent for, and they blocked up all issues from the house. The military and crowd waited for two hours, when the following letter was delivered to the sergeant:—"Brave Sergeant,—Do not fatigue your men any longer by making them wait for me. When you receive this letter I shall be a long way off. In visiting the house next to that in which your men are, you will see how I escaped; nothing was more simple. After having passed from one roof to the other, I opened the window of a chamber, which I found to be nicely furnished. I found in a box, placed under the bed, a great coat and a pair of varnished leather shoes; and, after having put them on, I went away by the *porte cochère* which the two curious porter left free. I talked a few moments with you, and told you that you would have a good deal of trouble in catching the thief. I said this, for I confess that, having found a 100 f. note and 100 f. in gold in the trunk, with the coat and shoes, I could not resist the temptation of taking them." The statements of this letter having been ascertained to be exact, the soldiers were sent home.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Some observations from the Earl of Cardigan on the Six-mile Bridge affray, elicited from the Bishop of Exeter a complaint relative to the language recently used by Sir W. Molesworth, in the House of Commons, when he spoke of "a right rev. prelate whose litigious spirit makes him a pest to his diocese." The Earl of Cardigan, who was present under the gallery of the House of Commons during the debate upon the Six-mile Bridge affray, defended the conduct of the military against the attacks made upon them by the Roman Catholic members of the Lower House; when the Earl of Aberdeen declared it to be very inconvenient, and contrary to the rules of the House, to refer to a speech made in the other House of Parliament. The Bishop of Exeter hereupon rose and remarked:—

The noble Earl at the head of the Government had said it was very irregular to notice in one House of Parliament the proceedings which had taken place in the other. He was certain the noble Earl would make the same declaration in the presence of a right hon. Baronet who belonged to her Majesty's Government, and who on a recent occasion had made use of some expressions in the House of Commons on a subject of a very painful nature to him (the Bishop of Exeter). He was sure the noble Earl would tell the right hon. Baronet how extremely improper it was for him to pursue the course he did.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved that it be a standing order of the House, that in every bill which contemplated the removal of houses inhabited by the poorer classes for public improvements, a clause should be inserted compelling the erection, at a certain distance, and within a certain time, of a sufficient number of houses for the poor ejected by the proposed improvements. He gave instances of the effect produced by displacement without provision being made for the reception elsewhere of the parties so displaced:—

A few years ago an improvement was set on foot in that part of the town which was known in St. Giles's as the Rookery, and a street called New Oxford-street was formed, which was driven through a hive of human beings, a locality overflowing with human life. What was the result? That one of the most frightful localities in the neighbourhood, a place called Church-lane, already overpopulated to an extent far beyond what it could well contain, doubled its population in a very short time.

The noble Earl also quoted the alterations in and about Farringdon-market, the formation of Commercial-street, Whitechapel, and Victoria-street, Westminster, and the removal of houses for the construction of the Blackwall railway. A crowded population were displaced from the houses pulled down, but were not removed to a distance. The evil of over crowding was only aggravated, for the houses in the neighbourhood were ten-fold more crowded than those which they inhabited before.

The Bishop of London who, to his honour be it said, has ever since the commencement of the sanitary movement discerned and enforced the connection between the moral and religious elevation of the masses and the sanitary improvement of the metropolis, seconded the motion in a forcible speech.

He believed it was impossible to overrate the evils—physical, social, and moral—resulting from the overcrowding of many parts of the metropolis. He must confess that he could not traverse the noble streets which had arisen among us within these twenty years without asking himself what had been the result to the thousands of poor who formerly dwelt on those spots; and the answer he had been compelled to give to himself was, that they had been removed to a short distance, to find the misery of overcrowding aggravated. He had received a communication from a gentleman who expressed the greatest alarm at the consequences which must result from the destruction in his neighbourhood of 500 houses of the labouring population, containing, probably, 5000 persons, there not being at present a house that was not fuller than it ought to be; and where were these persons to go but to already over-crowded tenements? The country was deeply indebted to the noble Earl and his colleagues for the establishment of model lodging-houses for the poor, to prove, what so many were unwilling to believe, that an ample return would be obtained for capital so expended. Until the working classes had decent and commodious habitations, and measures were taken for supplying them with water and appliances necessary for the maintenance of health, little would be done towards their moral or religious elevation (Hear, hear).

A discussion of considerable length ensued, in which Lords Redesdale, Derby, Aberdeen, Harrowby, Carlisle, and Wicklow took part, and in which, though full credit was given to the noble Earl for his philanthropy, the impracticability of his proposal was pointed out. The motion was withdrawn.

The Earl of Denby pressed Lord Aberdeen to state what measures he proposed to introduce after the Easter recess.

The Earl of Aberdeen declined to make any such statement, but promised that ample notice should be given of the Government measures.

Their Lordships then adjourned till Monday, April 4.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Sir C. Wood (in reply to Lord Jocelyn) announced that a more liberal provision would be made for the subsistence of the deposed Amere of Seinde.

A long discussion took place upon a motion by Lord J. Russell, to place the Thursdays after Easter at the disposal of the Government, instead of leaving them, as at present, for the notices of independent members. The noble Lord said, that the modern practice was to call upon the Government to take charge of all important bills, many of which used to be carried through by independent members. The result of leaving the Government only two days in the week for Government bills was, that there was such a pressure of bills in July and August, that, although the House then sat at twelve o'clock in the day, many measures of importance were withdrawn, because sufficient time had not been given in the earlier part of the session for Government business.—Mr. Disraeli and the Opposition contended, however, that it was unjust to leave them only one day (Tuesday) after Easter for notices of motion; and, ultimately, it was agreed to leave the Thursdays to independent members until the 18th April, after which day, orders of the day will have precedence over notices of motion.

Lord J. Russell (in answer to Mr. Blackett) said, it was true that Marshal Radetsky, upon the failure of the late insurrection at Milan, sequestered the property of a great number of persons settled in Lombardy under the decree of 1848. The Sardinian Government had made strong representations upon this subject to the Court of Vienna, which they had asked her Majesty's Government to support. The latter had acceded to this request. Lord Clarendon had accordingly written to our Ambassador at Vienna, and the Government had heard that it was the intention of the Austrian Government to remove the requisition from the property of all except those persons whom they believed to have been connected with the insurrection at Milan. Lord John added that the Government had learnt by a telegraphic despatch that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had liberated the Madials. This announcement was received by the House with loud and general cheering.

Mr. F. Peel stated that the Order in Council, completing the constitution of the Cape of Good Hope, had been sent out on the 14th inst.

Sir J. Graham, in answer to a question respecting the Australian mails, stated that the whole question of the packet service by contract was under consideration, and that those contracts which could not be carried out would be abrogated without delay.

The House then went into committee upon the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, the clauses of which, only three in number, underwent much discussion; and the last, which repealed the charge on the Consolidated Fund of the sums needed to supply the deficiency mentioned in the Act 3 and 4 Vict., c. 78, was proposed by Lord J. Russell to be omitted. By the act of 1840, the Government of Lord J. Russell undertook that if the sum of £9280 then payable to the churches of England and Scotland in Canada in certain fixed proportions was not paid, the deficiency should be made up out of the Consolidated Fund. By the present bill the Ministry conceded to the Canadian Parliament the management and disposition of the clergy reserves, and at the same time inserted a clause cancelling the guarantee contained in the former act. Upon more mature consideration, however, they have struck this clause out of the bill, and thus leave the guarantee as it was before, notwithstanding the transfer of the management of the lands from the Imperial Parliament to the local Legislature. After debate, the committee divided, when the omission of the clause was carried by 176 against 108.

The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee on merchant shipping, when the Chairman was instructed to move for leave to bring in a bill, which was given.

The House then adjourned for the Easter recess, until Monday the 4th of April.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN.—A case containing a silver inkstand has arrived from Holland for Captain Watson, who saved the lives of the crew of the Dutch vessel *Heralding*. The inkstand is intended as a present from the Marine Society of Amsterdam to Captain Watson, in testimony of the services rendered by him on that occasion.

## SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

On Saturday last, a meeting was held at Stafford House, at which were present about forty of the ladies who had assembled at the same place on the 26th of November, 1852, to promote an address from women of Great Britain and Ireland to the women of the United States, on the subject of slavery; also several other ladies, members of the Society of Friends.

The following report was read to the meeting by the Duchess of Sutherland:—

The General Committee for obtaining signatures to the address of the women of Great Britain and Ireland to the women of America, on the subject of slavery, has been assembled here this day for the purpose of receiving the report of the Sub-Committee, and of giving directions for the transmission of the address, which is now ready, to the United States. The number of signatures amounts to 562,848; and it may safely be asserted that there is scarcely a single district of her Majesty's European dominions which is not represented; great zeal and sympathy universally prevailed, and nothing but the short space of time allowed to the work prevented a very large multiplication of the numbers. It is proposed to send the address to the care of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who has undertaken to make such arrangements as shall give it the greatest publicity. Every one will feel that this lady's co-operation is of real value. The general committee are desirous to acknowledge the efficient services of the sub-committee, and especially to express their thanks to Mrs. Sutherland, who has acted throughout as honorary secretary, and has devoted much time and attention to the work. The general committee are also desirous to express their thanks to the ladies, and others named in the list subjoined, for the large numbers collected by their individual efforts.

The address, with twenty-six large folio volumes of signatures, was brought forward for inspection. The address itself was illuminated on vellum, by Mr. Richard Archer, ornamental and illuminated writer, 3, Curator-street, Chancery-lane. The volumes, containing the address and signatures, in the strong oaken case constructed for them, may be seen next week at a room in the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi. The subject will be illustrated in our next week's number. The Duchess of Sutherland read a letter received from Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in which she expressed her readiness to make arrangements for the reception of the address, and for giving the utmost publicity to it in America, mentioning at the same time that a new work from her pen was about to be immediately published. Before the meeting separated the first copy of the work referred to, called "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," was presented by the committee to the Duchess of Sutherland.

## FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

On Saturday night last, only a few hours after the arrival of the Queen and Royal family at Windsor Castle, an alarming fire was discovered in the Prince of Wales's Tower, which raged with such violence as at one time to threaten the entire destruction of this magnificent abode of Royalty.

The fire broke out in the north-eastern corner of the Castle, where the Prince of Wales's Tower (not so called from being occupied by the young Prince) and the Brunswick Tower rise together—the former overlooking the terrace, flower-garden, and slopes, where the Queen and Prince so often take early walking exercise; and the latter, Eton College and the beautiful valley of the Thames. Upon the ground-floor of the Prince of Wales's Tower is the Gothic Dining-room, a handsomely-decorated apartment, the ordinary dining-room of the Court; but which was not so used on Saturday, her Majesty and Prince Albert having dined alone in the Oak-room, as customary on the first night of their arrival at the Castle. Above this dining-room there are two stories in the Prince of Wales's Tower, containing about ten apartments, five on each story, chiefly for domestics. The fire appears to have originated behind the woodwork of one of these apartments, on the floor immediately over the dining-room, and on its north side. A young man, named Waetzig, a cook in the Royal household, first discovered the fire. On ascending to his room, on the upper story of the Prince of Wales's Tower, he found it full of smoke. About the same time, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, who had dined in the Octagon-room, in the Brunswick Tower, crossed the Gothic Dining-room on their way to the White Drawing-room, to which her Majesty and the Prince had retired after their repast. A strong smell as of the burning of wood was perceptible, and soon afterwards the alarm was given that the Castle was on fire.

The greatest promptitude was manifested. Mr. Norton, the clerk-comptroller, summoned the entire household to assist. The Castle engines were brought round to the terrace. Messengers were despatched to the town of Windsor for the fire-engines, and to the barracks for the attendance of the household troops. The greatest anxiety was felt in the Castle, lest her Majesty should suffer from the alarm natural to so unwonted an event; but the Queen's firmness and self-possession did not desert her for an instant. Her Majesty having made herself acquainted with the locality where the fire was raging, yielded to the request of her Royal consort, and retired to the Lancaster Tower, in which the sleeping apartments of the youthful members of the Royal Family are situated. His Royal Highness then accompanied Colonel Phipps to the vicinity of the fire, and himself superintended the exertions of the parties engaged in endeavouring to stay the progress of the flames. By this time the immense establishment of the Castle had been collected upon the spot to render assistance. For some time, however, it was exceedingly difficult to ascertain the exact locality of the fire. All the passages and staircases in the Prince of Wales's Tower were filled with smoke, to an extent that rendered traversing them exceedingly difficult. Happily, all the staircases were furnished with an excellent supply of water, with hose and fire-cocks on every landing. These were well understood by the persons in the Castle, and, notwithstanding the difficulty arising from the heat and denseness of the smoke, very little time was lost in getting to work. The domestics appeared to vie with each other, regardless of personal risk and fatigue, in endeavouring to stay the ravages of the fire. The first object accomplished was to strip the dining-room of its valuable furniture—an operation of no ordinary difficulty, but which was nevertheless performed in a very few minutes, and without a single breakage. Among the articles thus removed were some magnificent china vases, and a few pictures, said to be worth £10,000. Even to the carpet everything was saved. The Crimson Drawing-room on the one side, and the Octagon-room on the other, were also dismantled; and such effectual steps were taken to block up the connecting passages, that the fire never reached either of these apartments. On the two upper stories similar precautions were taken with like success, the thick party-walls of the tower greatly conducing to arrest the progress of the flames. The Scots Fusilier Guards, 700 strong, followed by the 2nd Life Guards, with their barrack engine, arrived about half-past ten o'clock. They were accompanied by their officers, among whom were Viscount Dupplin, Major Pitt, &c. The soldiers behaved manfully, some mounting the roof of the tower, some removing the furniture with the utmost care from the apartments contiguous to the conflagration, while others were using their utmost exertions at the engines.\* At about eleven the fire was at its height, when nearly all the following engines had arrived on the North-terrace, and were playing on the tower from various directions:—The Windsor Castle, the Windsor parish, Messrs. Jennings', Neville's, Reid's, the Infantry barracks, the Cavalry barracks, the Eton, and the Slough. The flames spread with great rapidity and force, and resisted for an unusual time the immense volumes of water thrown upon them. After a great many tons of water had been thrown into the rooms, the flames became very much subdued; but there was still a difficulty in ascertaining the exact seat of the fire; and dense volumes of smoke continuing to pour up through the flooring, showed that the origin of the fire had not yet been ascertained.

In this dilemma, Prince Albert ordered a telegraphic message to be despatched to London for Mr. Braidwood, the chief of the fire-brigade. This message was despatched from the Great Western terminus to the Strand office. Some time was lost in forwarding the message to Watling-street; but, on the moment of its receipt, Mr. Braidwood, though in ignorance of the state of affairs, beyond the one fact, that he was summoned to Windsor, got out two engines and ten men, and drove rapidly to the Waterloo terminus. On reaching this station, he was referred to Nine Elms, as the only point where he could obtain a special engine and horse-boxes. Arrived at Nine Elms, some further delay took place, owing to the unexpected demand upon the resources of the railway; and it was nearly half-past one before Mr. Braidwood arrived at Windsor.

The fire was now partially got under. The flooring in several of the

\* On Thursday the following order was issued:—"THE FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—GENERAL ORDER.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, in pursuance of the order of the Queen, has directed that the 2nd Life Guards and Scots Fusilier Guards be ordered on the occasion of the late fire which broke out at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, in graciously expressing her Royal approbation, has been pleased to declare that nothing could exceed the good conduct of the officers and men.—By command of the Right Hon. General Viscount Hardinge, Commanding-in-Chief.—G. LEWIS, Adjutant-General."



## FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.



REMAINS OF MR. NORTON'S ROOM, PRINCE OF WALES'S TOWER.

passages had been torn up, and copious streams of water poured in the direction of the fire. Mr. Braidwood made the best disposition in his power of the force at his command; and at half-past two o'clock the fire had perceptibly succumbed; before four o'clock it was entirely extinguished.

The damage done is confined to the two upper floors of the Prince of Wales's Tower. Both of these may be said to be gutted, the flames having penetrated the roof. The principal loss, however, will be the beautiful Gothic ceiling of the dining-room, through which the fire has penetrated in several places, while the remainder has been so injured by water that it will require a complete renovation. There is a space of nearly three feet between this ceiling and the floor of Mr. Norton's apartments (in the immediate vicinity of which the fire is supposed to have originated); and in this place the flames had, no doubt, played for a long period previously to their discovery. The fire seems to have burnt outwards to the exterior wall of the tower, away from the rest of the building. It did not descend into the ground floor, where, had it acquired a hold, it must have done infinite damage. To say nothing of the fine apartments already enumerated, which would have thus been exposed to destruction, there were the plate-rooms immediately beneath the dining-room; and the jewelled armoury, a priceless collection, adjoining the Octagon-room. The safety of this armoury seems to have excited more anxiety than anything else, for the plate-rooms were constructed to be fire-proof, and were therefore considered out of danger. So precious is this collection deemed, that it is never shown to the public; and the Lord Chamberlain even has no power to grant admissions to it. The wonderful jewelled bird of Tippoos Saib has seldom been in greater peril than on this occasion, and it would have been an ignoble termination to its history, if, after surviving the capture of Seringapatam, it had been destroyed by the effects of an accidental fire in Windsor Castle.

The basement floor of the Castle, including the kitchen and confectionary-room were inundated with water to the depth of several feet, and a great deal of damage has been occasioned from this circumstance. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the most exaggerated estimate of the actual loss by the fire cannot exceed £10,000. Half the decorated ceiling of the Gothic Dining-room has been burnt, and the rest is no

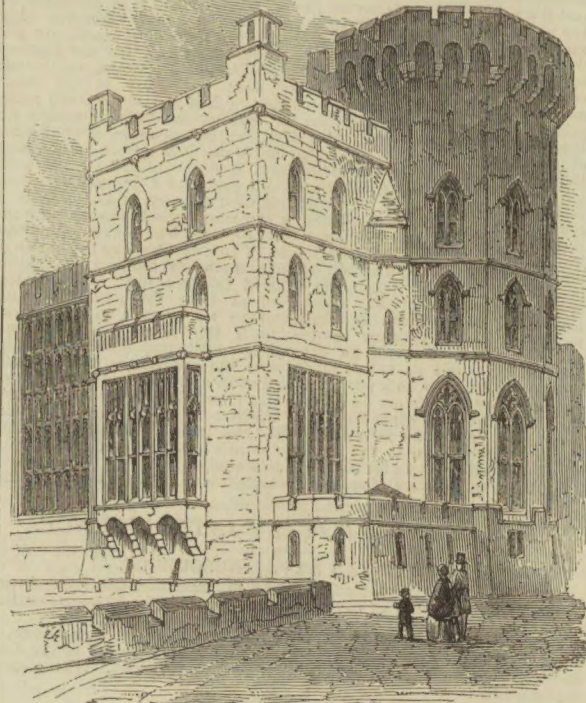
doubt so much injured that the whole must be pulled down. But the side walls of this fine apartment remain unimpaired; the handsome mirrors with which they are ornamented have not been in the least degree damaged; and, with the exception of a single pane which seems to have been cracked by a blow, the plate-glass windows are still perfectly entire. In short, considering that the fire lasted from before ten o'clock on Saturday night till four o'clock on Sunday morning, and that it had possession of a part of the Castle where its extension would have involved a greater destruction of property than at any other point, it is a subject of surprise and congratulation that so little mischief has been done.

It was a most fortunate circumstance that the fire was discovered so early. Had the outbreak occurred two or three hours later, when the Royal household had retired to rest, there can be little doubt that very serious loss of life, as well as vast destruction of property, would have resulted. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were in no immediate danger from the occurrence, as will be seen from a brief topographical description of the apartments immediately adjoining the fire. The Prince of Wales's Tower, in which the fire originated, stands at the north corner of the east terrace, and adjoins the Brunswick Tower, which forms the eastern termination of the north terrace. From this Brunswick Tower, on the ground floor eastwards, extends a suit of spacious and magnificently-furnished apartments, in the following order:—First, the Octagon-room, which, as the name indicates, takes the shape of the tower; second, the Gothic Dining-room in the Prince of Wales's Tower; third, the Crimson Drawing-room; next, the Green Drawing-room; and then the White Drawing-room, from whence the private apartments of her Majesty are reached. The White Drawing-room, as we have already stated, was the apartment occupied by her Majesty and the Prince when the fire broke out; so that they were at some distance from the scene of the fire. The Queen and the Royal Family, who had retired to their private apartments at the south-east part of the Castle, remained there the whole of the night.

All the parties employed in extinguishing the fire, including the military, were liberally regaled before they left the Castle, by order of the Prince Consort. Notwithstanding nearly 300 strangers were ad-

mitted within the Castle during the prevalence of the fire, only one loss—that of a gold watch, probably mislaid—has been reported.

Fortunately, there was a plentiful supply of water from the Cranbourne tank, which had only been laid on to this part of the Castle in the autumn of last year, or in all probability the whole of the Castle would have been burnt down. An explanation of the circumstances to which the safety of the Royal edifice must be attributed, and for which we are indebted to the *Morning Post*, cannot fail to interest our readers. In the course of last year in consequence of its having been considered



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOWER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

that the Castle was not in a state of sufficient security against fire, Mr. Simpson, one of the Government engineers, was consulted, and, under his direction, an immense basin or tank, covering more than an acre of ground, was constructed at Cranbourne Lodge, one of the highest localities on the Royal property, about four miles distant from Windsor. A powerful engine was erected on the banks of the Thames immediately under the Castle, by means of which water was pumped into the reservoir at Cranbourne, through pipes about a foot in diameter. A second set of pipes was laid down from Cranbourne to the Castle; and, as the reservoir at the former place is on a level with the summit of the Round Tower at Windsor, an admirable supply of water is at all times on full service at every part of the Castle. The extent of the supply may be guessed from this fact, that after six hours' service from a great many plugs on Saturday night, the depth of water in the Cranbourne reservoir was only lowered two feet.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, inspected the portion of the Castle destroyed on Monday morning. Prince Albert again visited the spot at an early hour on Tuesday, and seemed most anxious that the origin of the fire should be satisfactorily cleared up. A minute examination of the flue, and of the furnace which heated it, has been made, but very little light has yet been thrown upon the cause of the fire. Mr. Braidwood considers it the old story of converting ordinary chimneys into furnace flues, from which so many similar accidents have occurred. It is, however, thought by some persons to have arisen from the proximity of a beam of timber to the fire-place in Mr. Norton's room, over the Gothic dining-room.

The preservation of the Castle from the imminent danger which threatened it is naturally a source of special thankfulness to the inhabitants of Windsor, but it will be heard with loyal satisfaction throughout the country, in every part of which the destruction of the greatest of our Royal residences would have been received as a national calamity.



THE GOTHIC DINING-ROOM, PRINCE OF WALES'S TOWER.—AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.





"THE RAISING OF LAZARUS."—FROM AN ETCHING BY REMBRANDT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS.—"THE RAISING OF LAZARUS."

GREAT as Rembrandt was as a painter, as an engraver he was equally admirable; nay, perhaps his genius shone out even more conspicuously in the latter than in the former department of art. Certainly the instances are comparatively rare in which an original creative fancy has exerted itself through the medium of the graver; the use of which is for the most part restricted to the imitation of the conceptions of others, already pictorially realised, for the purpose of reproduction in a modified form. Etching, however, is a style of engraving which offers the best opportunities for the free exercise of a masterly hand obeying the impulses of a fertile invention; and this art Rembrandt resorted to with astonishing industry and success, in the height of his fame as a painter. The medium was one which afforded peculiar facilities for the development of his wonderful command of effects of light and shade: needing as they did, for most purposes, no other materials than a dark ink upon a white ground; whilst to a man greedy of gain, as Rembrandt was, the rapidity with which it enabled him to supply his customers was a consideration not to be overlooked. So true it is that in every stroke of his graver we discover the same spirit and bold creativeness as in the markings of his pencil; and those touches every day altered or added to, as was the case in many of his etchings, is it to be wondered at that his works in this line were eagerly sought after by virtuosos of his day, and have been ever since prized by collectors? As instances of the innumerable points of connoisseurship which have regulated the price, and added zest to the study of this master's etchings, may be mentioned the following:—The "Juno with the Crown," the "Cappelen," with a white back background; the "Joseph," with the face unshaded; and the "Good Samaritan," with the horse's tail white, are regarded as priceless; whilst the same subjects without these distinctions are of little comparative value.

Strutt mentions that in consequence of a commission from an eminent collector, he bid 46 guineas for the Coppelol, with the white background—that is, in its unfinished state; though at the same sale he bought a beautiful impression of that plate, in its perfect condition, for 14½ guineas. Since that time the prices of rare specimens have greatly increased. Well did Rembrandt understand and take advantage of the conceits of art-collectors, who have always run after what is rare and curious, often to the neglect of what is intrinsically excellent.

The engraved works of this extraordinary artist, according to Bartsch, amounted to upwards of 370; Strutt only mentions 340; but De Burgy, at the Hague, collected 655, including varieties. None of these is dated earlier than 1628, nor later than 1659. Amongst these productions those of the portrait class are considered the most admirable, and he produced no less than 27 portraits of himself—that with the sabre being the most celebrated. Of his others may be mentioned the "Christ Healing the Sick," usually called the "hundred guilder print," because the artist refused to sell it under that sum; the "Good Samaritan," the "Skaters," and the "Resurrection of Lazarus," of which last subject he produced two prints—the one a small print, in rather a hard style, dated 1642; the other, a large print, arched top, 14½ inches, and 10 inches wide, with fine chiaroscuro. Of the latter print we present a copy, engraved on wood.

Of this print no less than seven states are known, of which several rare specimens are in the Print-room of the British Museum. In the arrangement, Rembrandt has, with much boldness and originality, departed from the ordinary rules as to placing the principal figure in the centre of the group, and supporting it in pyramidal arrangement (a liberty in which Raphael, on occasions, also indulged), and has placed the Saviour a little on one side—a considerable space separating him from the figures in front of him. He is standing, in a dignified attitude, on a stone which appears to have formed part of the tomb of Lazarus. One hand is raised, in an authoritative manner, above his head—the other resting on his side. Behind him are a group of figures expressing terror at the prodigy enacting before them. Below, at the feet of Our Lord, is Lazarus in the act of rising from the tomb, his death-like countenance admirably expressive of the wondrous change working upon him. On the opposite side are several figures; one of whom, who is probably the sister of Lazarus, stretches forward her arms, as if in haste to receive him. Beyond her is a man, his head covered with a cap or turban (in the first impression this cap was omitted), who starts back in terror and amazement; and others who participate in the general feeling of astonishment and curiosity. Above the head of the Saviour are some folds of drapery, forming a kind of funeral canopy, within which, in the background, hang the turban and sword and the bow and arrows of Lazarus. Taken as a whole, this is probably the most sublime of Rembrandt's productions; having very little of his vulgar or familiar style.

Only two impressions of the first state are known to exist:—one of which is in the British Museum, and the other at Amsterdam.

GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Great alterations and additions have been made to the Model of the Earth, which will be completed before Easter Monday; and, to the more intellectual class of holiday-keepers, will, doubtless, prove a great attraction.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. BARKER.—Last week a number of gentlemen, comprising several connected with the Irish press, assembled at the Northumberland Hotel, Dublin, for the purpose of presenting Mr. John Barker, the able and efficient manager of the Irish establishment of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, news agents, with a testimonial as a mark of private friendship, as well as of their appreciation of his public services. The testimonial (which was presented by Mr. C. P. Roney) consisted of a valuable tea and coffee service of very elegant design and first rate workmanship, from the establishment of Messrs. West, of College-green. The coffee-jug bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. John Barker by the Irish press and a few private friends as a mark of their esteem and regard January, 1853."

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.—At the dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 19th inst., in reply to the toast "Prosperity to the Art-Union of London," Mr. G. Godwin reminded the meeting of the singular progress of the Art-Union of London. When first established a subscription of £500 could not be obtained; the second year brought £750; the third, £1300; the fourth, £2200; the fifth, £5500; and the sixth, £13,000: the amount of subscriptions had culminated at £17,800, and then subsided to a settled income of £12,000 a year. The association has already spent at least £170,000 for the encouragement of art and artists. The prize-holders have expended about £90,000 in the purchase of pictures, the Council about £50,000 on these and other works of art. For pictures purchased from the Royal Academy alone the sum of £34,291 have been paid. Engravers have received £16,000.

POPULAR INSTITUTION.—The elocution class, which for three years and a half has been connected with the Christchurch Institute, but from internal commotion has severed itself, gave their first entertainment in the above institute on Wednesday last. It passed off with great credit to all concerned; Messrs. N. Steyne, Coffin, Harrison, and Donovan distinguishing themselves by their dramatic efforts.

NEW COMET.—Mr. Hind has communicated the following to the Times:—"On the 6th inst. a comet was discovered at the Observatory at Rome, which presents strong indications of identity with that of 1664, one of the most minutely-described comets recorded. Supposing these bodies identical, the period of revolution will be 183 years, and the mean distance from the sun a little greater than that of the planet Neptune. On the 19th of March, at eight o'clock, its right ascension was 4h. 36m., and its north declination 2 deg. 48 sec.: the former changes very little at present, the latter is increasing at the rate of from 20 to 30 minutes of arc daily. Full descriptions, with engravings, of the comet of 1664, will be found in the "Cometographia" of Hevelius, and in the "Theatrum Cometicum" of Lubienietzki. When best seen, it exhibited a bright nucleus with a tail 20 deg. long, and curved towards the extremity. If the comet lately discovered be the same, its appearance would rather favour the idea that these bodies are gradually dissipated; yet, Halley's comet may be traced backward in history to the year 11 before the Christian era, or through a period of nearly 2000 years."

THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1853.—The building is now progressing with wonderful rapidity towards completion, not less than 1000 men being daily employed in its construction. The twelfth rib of the Central Hall was raised on Monday. Each of these semi-circular timber ribs weighs upwards of seven tons, and spans a hall 28 feet wider than the transept of the Crystal Palace of 1851. The decoration of the South Hall is nearly finished. The hall has a central skylight, 25 feet in breadth, extending the whole length of the building. In the Machinery Hall, Mr. Fairbairn is engaged in erecting the engine and shafting for driving the machinery. This hall is 450 feet in length, by 50 feet in breadth, and will be devoted entirely to machinery in motion. A large fire-brigade has been thoroughly organised; the men, who are selected from the Dublin police force, are stationed in the building night and day. The arrangements of water pipes and tanks are of such a nature that it is impossible for a fire to occur without being immediately discovered, and readily extinguished.

SALLE DE ROBIN.—Mr. Woodin continues his attractive performances, which he has removed to the above popular locale in Piccadilly. The entertainment, however, still retains its old name of "Carpet Bag and Sketch Book." The audiences have been numerous during this week.

## MUSIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

This week has been rendered remarkable by the many performances of Handel's "Messiah." On Wednesday the sublime work was given at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, by the Sacred Harmonic Society; on Thursday in the same, under Mr. Surman's direction, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society; and, on the same evening, in the Albion Hall, under Mr. Shoubridge's direction, by the Ecclesian Society. The Westminster Harmonic Society, and a society at Islington have also performed the "Messiah" this week. The vocalists who have sung on these occasions were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Miss Stabbach, Miss Williams, Miss C. Henderson, Mrs. J. Roe, Mrs. Dixon, Mr. Benson, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lawler, Herr Farnes, &c.

The Harmonic Union on Tuesday repeated Mr. C. Horsley's "Joseph;" the chief singers were Miss Birch, Miss E. Birch, Miss Williams, Lockey, and Weiss.

A concert was given last Monday night at Sadler's Wells Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Mr. F. Mori.

Mr. Young had an evening concert at Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday; and concerts have been given this week, on a large scale, at the Olympic and Surrey Theatres.

Mr. Alleroff's monster concert took place on Monday, at Exeter-hall; at which a tremendous disturbance took place, owing to the order of the programme having been disturbed by the indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves; the aid of the police was required to clear the hall, but not before the excited malcontents had committed some damage. Mr. Alleroff must learn from this scene to be more cautious in the mention of names in his bills: the public have a fair right to expect the strict observance of the promised programme. At the divers concerts just referred to, the names of the vocalists and instrumentalists will certify what a mass of talent of all countries is now in London. Amongst the singers were Madame Fiorentini, Madame Doria, Madame Nedden, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Misses R. Isaacs, Messent, Harland, Ormond, Rowland, Stabbach, Fitzwilliam, MacAlpine, Poole, Eyles, C. Nott, Brougham, Macnamara, L. Stuart, R. Braham, Mascall, Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. D. King, G. Tedder, Drayton, F. Borda, Hobbs, Manvers, J. L. Hatton, Young, Corri, Brandt, Manley, Leffer, with Sainton, Bottesini, Nabich, Case, Richardson, Lazarus, Molique, the Distins, Prosperi, Mdlle. Coulon, Misses B. Williams, E. Badger, Du Barry, &c., in the instrumental department.

The first concert for the exhibition of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday. A selection from Dr. Crotch's "Palestine" occupied the first part, in which Miss Sadler Spiller, Miss Freeman, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Gray were the chief singers. Gleanings were also given from Dr. Steggall's cantata, Mendelssohn's "Paul," Handel's "Samson," and Haydn's "Creation." A M.S. Psalm, by Thomson, concluded the scheme. Miss B. Street and Miss Murie were the principal vocalists. Miss Hales performed Weber's Concert Stuck; and Mr. Comber, Mozart's pianoforte Concert in C. Mr. Lucas conducted the concert, and M. Sainton was the first violin. There was more than an average amount of ability exhibited on this occasion.

## MEYERBEER'S "PROPHETE" IN RUSSIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 8.

After considerable difficulties in the alteration of the libretto—which was considered too democratic in its tendency by the Autocrat—Scribe and Meyerbeer's "Prophete" was at length produced on the 5th inst., for Mario's benefit, under the title of "The Siege of Ghent; or, the Spaniards in Flanders." Jean of Leyden was changed to Jean d'Hambrix; the three Anabaptists were named, Pierre Dathenus (Tagliafico), Ryhove (Stechi-Bottardi), and Does (Polonini); the Count de Varax was assigned to De Bassini; Mdlle. Viardot retained her sublime part of Fides, and Mdlle. Maray was Berthe. Perrot arranged the incidental diversissements. The "cuts and changes" were innumerable, but enough of the score of the composer was heard to render the production one of the most triumphant performances ever heard at the Italian Opera House in this capital. The anxiety to obtain places was intense; as much as £10 was paid for a single chair in the pit, and £40 for boxes, to hold four or five persons, was refused again and again. The mise en scene was magnificent; it cost upwards of £5000: the opera from first to last created quite a *fièvre*. Mario was not in his best voice at his benefit; but at the second representation took his revenge. Viardot was called before the curtain twenty times. The Emperor and Empress, and all the Imperial family and Court, were present. The opera can only be repeated twice before the season will be at an end, and the migration of the singing-birds will take place. Viardot, Medori, Mario, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Lablache, Tagliafico, and Polonini, go direct to London.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The seventh season will be commenced next Tuesday. The prospectus of the directors has been issued, and proves that their determination to promote the advancement of art will not be abandoned in the forthcoming campaign. Six novelties are specified, namely, Verdi's last work, "Il goletto," produced with success in Italy and Russia; Donizetti's "Don Sebastian," originally brought out at the Grand Opera in Paris; Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," performed at the same great French lyric establishment, and recently at Weimar; Bonetti's "Juana Shore," recently played at Barcelona with enthusiasm; Rossini's charming "Matilda di Shabran," and Spohr's "Jessonda." As the management has entered into special engagements with Spohr and Berlioz to superintend the production of their operas, the pledge that the subscribers may rely upon three out of the above-named operas may readily be endorsed. It will not escape the attention of amateurs that the fundamental principle on which the Royal Italian Opera was based, that of encouraging lyric progress without distinction of country, is strictly adhered to. Nothing can be more opposite than the schools of Spohr, Berlioz, Rossini, Donizetti, Bonetti, and Verdi. Germany, France, and Italy are worthily represented in these names: would we could add that of an English composer in the category.

The repertoire now consists of 39 operas; viz., 3 by Meyerbeer, 3 by Mozart, 3 by Verdi, 1 by Gounod, 1 by Jullien, 1 by Spohr, 1 by Auber, 1 by Halévy, 1 by Cimarosa, 1 by Beethoven, 1 by Weber, 4 by Bellini, 8 by Donizetti, and 10 by Rossini. To interpret such of these operas as may be deemed worthy of revival, there are the popular artists—Grisi, Mdlle. Castellan, Mdlle. Bosio, Mdlle. Julienne, Mdlle. Cotti, Mdlle. Cellini; Mario, Stigelli, Mel, Soldi, and Tamberlik (tenors); Ronconi, Rommi, Rache, Gregorio, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Formes (barytones and basses). To this list must be added the new engagements, consisting of Mdlle. Wagner, perhaps; Mdlle. Viardot, possibly; and Mdlle. Medori, Mdlle. Albini, Mdlle. Donzelli (soprano), and Mdlle. Nantier Didée (contralto), positively. Then important additions have been made to the company by the advent of Beletti, the barytone, a most admirable artist; and by the return of Zelger, an excellent basso. Costa, of course, remains the musical director, composer, and conductor—a guarantee that the execution of the various lyric productions will maintain the high fame the Royal Italian Opera has acquired for a perfect ensemble.

Mr. William Beverley has been engaged as scenic artist; and Mr. A. Harris resumes his post as director of the *mise en scene*.

Diversissements are to be given after short operas; but, from the list of *dansesuses* published in the prospectus, it may be presumed that the ballet department will not form an essential element of success in the actual operative arrangements, which are quite ample to attract audiences, without any onerous choreographic outlay.

In the absence of the drama, the usual Passion-week amusements have been substituted at the different theatres. The French wizard, M. de Linski, has appeared at DRURY-LANE; Mr. Robert Houdin at the ST. JAMES'S; and Mr. Jacobs, the wizard of wizards, at the MARIONETTES. At SADLER'S WELLS Mr. Wiskins gave an elegant and amusing entertainment, entitled "Leaves from the Life and Lays from the Lyre of Shakspeare."

The EASTER PIECES promise well. There is a rivalry between the OLYMPIC and PRINCESS, as to the subject, both having accepted translations of the same French drama—M. Scribe's "Marco Spada." Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Webster give their own names to the extravaganza and occasional piece respectively forthcoming at the HAYMARKET and the ADELPHI. The former undertakes "The Ascent of Parnassus," and the latter advertises that he will be "At Home." From the character of the pieces announced and underlined, it would appear that both theatres will be elevated in the class of production intended, by the change and division of management. The LYCEUM will distinguish itself by a Swiss piece, in nine chapters, entitled "A Strange History." DRURY-LANE will present a burlesque, by Robert Brough, of Sir Walter Scott's "Talisman." The STRAND Theatre will re-open for English operas and musical farces, commencing with "Love in a Village" and "The Invincibles."

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF GRANADA AND THE ALHAMBRA.—This is one of the most superb pictures of the kind that we have seen. Moorish towers, convents, fortresses, palaces, and temples, here combine to make one of the grandest possible effects—wonderfully enhanced by the natural scenery, which is of the sublimest character. As we shall return to the subject, we spare further description at present. The view will take high rank among the holiday exhibitions of the season.

## MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE DRAMA.

THE present week brings usually to an end a series of season arrangements at all the theatres. With the next, the Easter pieces begin, and the general character of the performances undergoes "a sea-change." In bringing our review of the drama down to the present date, we have to register only a few occasional productions, and add a few remarks on the rationale of the facts as they arise.

The last night of the season at SADLER'S WELLS Theatre was signalled by the revival of the Second part of Shakspeare's "Henry IV." This is a play seldom performed. There are in the present day certain social objections to the position which *Falstaff* occupies in this drama. Nevertheless, it was one selected by her Majesty for performance at Windsor Castle, and we may take advantage of the circumstance to estimate the importance of Royal encouragement to the drama.

No fact is more evident in the history of the drama than that, popular as the elements of such an entertainment may appear, its rise and growth are in the nature of "a revolution from above," rather than one from below. The clerical and the noble were its first introducers; princely and ecclesiastical men were its authors and patrons. Under their auspices the drama began and flourished. They set the taste of the town. First, it was religious, afterwards poetical—and dealt, in both phases, with large and universal themes—tending, at first, to the instruction, and, next, to the elevation of the play-goer. His amusement was quite a subordinate object. In process of time the drama became more and more dependent on popular caprice. As a natural consequence, the actor who stood higher to the pecuniary result than the dramatist became of more consideration in the estimation of the spectator, who had him always before his view, than the poet of whom the performer was only the medium. The acting of a play thus grew into much more importance than the play itself. All the relations of the drama became gradually reversed. Ultimately, people went to the theatre, not to be taught, not to be raised and refined by poetic excitement, but simply to be amused. Spectacle and the meanest compositions sometimes accomplished this object more effectually than the noblest dramatic works. At theatres where the audience were of the lower grade, this might, indeed, always be expected. Inferior tastes were catered for by greedy speculators, and theatrical entertainments lost caste with the intellectual and respectable classes.

One of the obvious remedies for this state of things was evidently to renew the relations of the drama with those high influences in which it originated. It speaks much for the intelligence of her Majesty, that she was willing to take the initiative in the projected and desirable reformation. The drama had boasted an Elizabethan, why should it not have a Victorian age? The influence of Royal patronage was soon felt; and people who had previously thought it disgraceful, now believed it to be respectable to appear at the theatre. A visible improvement in the quality of dramas produced has proceeded from this return of the better classes to the boxes and pit.

To return to the curious revival of Henry IV., and particularly in relation to the second part, we may remark that the grace and animation of the dramatic narrative is as well sustained as in the first; and that the wit of *Falstaff* is especially rich and characteristic, but exhibited in its grossest forms. His conversations with the Lord Chief Justice, with the hostess *Quickly*, *Doll Tearsheet*, and *Justice Shallow*, are wonderful specimens of the most extravagant humour. They owe little to the situations, which are not only generally uninteresting, but some of them repulsive; all belongs to the ingenious turns, the unexpected associations, the striking and original thoughts, images, and contrasts with which they abound. The two imbecile characters of *Shallow* and *Silence* grow, in this second part into more distinct outline and spirit: "under the ribs of their death," a "soul begins to be created" by the magic of Shakspeare's genius, which, like music, detects life in things apparently inanimate. The part of the *King* is most elegantly drawn, and the portion of dialogue assigned to him has received much poetical elaboration. How much of it is familiar with us as household words! Who remembers not his soliloquy on sleep? his reflections on destiny? and his reproof to his son in that beautiful scene between them in Act IV.? Evidently it is the meanest critic that the author's aim was, by depicting historical character and moral sentiment, to teach his audience, and make amusement simply the vehicle for poetic truth.

It so happens that the first original drama presented at the Court of Queen Victoria—the "St. Cupid" of Mr. Douglas Jerrold—is almost purely a literary production; and deals more with character expressively grouped than melodramatic situation. Down to the end of the season this piece has continued to alternate with the gorgeous revival of the tragedy of "Macbeth," at the PRINCESS Theatre. Here an audience full of intelligence and good taste is nightly collected; and boxes that were empty under an inferior management, are fully occupied now that success is well merited. This is a sufficient answer to the cuckoo-note cry of the decline of the drama. Never was it in a more prosperous and palmy state.

We wish that we could say as much for the improvement of DRURY-LANE, under its present management. New pieces, indeed, have at this house been the order of the day, or night. But they have been either ill-selected translations, or poorly-written spectacles. The "Louis XI." of M. Casimir Delavigne is not without considerable merit. The character of the Monarch is strikingly and dramatically drawn. But the style of the whole is *passé*; and the public, at the national theatre, have a right to expect first-rate original writing, up to the mark of existing poetical appreciation. Neither "The School for Kings" nor "The Turkish Lovers" approximates this standard. The first, after two nights' performance, was withdrawn; and the second has only maintained its place as a vehicle for the ballet. Well might an "air-walker" be called in, to supplement the non-attraction of such pieces. But athletic substitutes for dramatic excellence should not be permitted to usurp the place that ought to be devoted to the exercise of classical talent. They tend to ruin the reputation of the theatre, and to subvert in the public mind all recognition of a principle. The play-goer, therefore, never knows what to expect; until at length he loses all faith in the intelligence of the management, and all interest in its efforts. Drury-lane is probably the best theatrical speculation in the market; but its proper conduct requires the presence of a man of genius for its superintendence.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.—The first report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Law of Divorce has been issued. The Commissioners having considered the law of divorce in its different bearings, thus sum up briefly the alterations and improvements which they think may be made in it with prudence and safety:—

That the distinction between divorce *à mensa et thoro* and divorce *à vinculo matrimonii* shall still be maintained. That the grounds for a divorce *à mensa et thoro* shall be conjugal infidelity and gross cruelty.—That wilful desertion shall either be also a ground for divorce *à mensa et thoro*, or else shall entitle the abandoned wife to obtain from her husband a proper maintenance by way of alimony.—That divorces *à mensa et thoro* may be obtained by the wife for the above-mentioned causes as well as by the husband.—That divorces *à vinculo* shall be allowed for adultery, and for adultery only.—That divorces *à vinculo* shall only be granted on the suit of the husband, and not as a general rule on the suit of the wife.—That the wife, however, may also apply for divorce *à vinculo*, in cases of aggravated enormity, such as incest or bigamy.—That recrimination, connivance, and condonation shall, if proved, be deemed and treated as bars to the suit.—That recrimination shall include any of the grounds for which divorces may be obtained *à mensa et thoro*.—That the existing mode of obtaining a divorce *à vinculo* shall no longer be continued.—That a verdict at law, and an ecclesiastical sentence shall not be considered as preliminary conditions which must be complied with before it can be obtained.—That a new tribunal shall be constituted to try all questions of divorce.—That all matrimonial questions also, which are now determined in the Ecclesiastical Courts, shall be transferred to the same tribunal. That this tribunal shall consist of a Vice-Chancellor, a common-law Judge, and a Judge of the Ecclesiastical Courts.—That the party who seeks a divorce, whether it be a divorce *à mensa et thoro* or a divorce *à vinculo matrimonii*, shall pledge his belief to the truth of the case, and that there is no collusion between himself and his wife.—That the evidence shall be oral, and taken down in the presence of the parties.—That in general the process, practice, and pleading shall conform to the process, practice, and pleading of the Court of Chancery as recently improved; with such additions as may be beneficially derived from the ecclesiastical system.—That the rules of evidence shall be the same as those which prevail in the temporal Courts of the kingdom.—That the Judges shall have the power of examining the parties, and also of ordering any witnesses to be produced, who in their opinion may throw light on the question.—That the Court shall be entrusted with a large discretion in prescribing whether any and what provision shall be made to the wife, in adjusting the rights which she and her husband may respectively have in each other's property, and in providing for the guardianship and maintenance of the children.—That there shall be only one appeal from the decree of the Court, and that the appeal shall be carried to the House of Lords.



## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**LORD DERBY AT OXFORD.**—The authorities of the University of Oxford have appointed the 8th of June for the installation of the Earl of Derby, who was some time since elected Chancellor. It is expected that much of the *clat* which would have otherwise attached to the proceedings will be wanting, in consequence of the proceedings in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Gladstone, as member for the University; and that the approaching installation will partake very much of a political character, a circumstance which it has always been one of the great objects of the University to put aside.

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.**—Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., was elected, on Friday evening, President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. The Duke of Argyll, whom it had been proposed to nominate in opposition to the honourable Baronet, wrote, in answer to a communication addressed to him, "I cannot allow myself to have any participation whatever in the interruption of an arrangement so well calculated to give satisfaction to the students as the election of Sir E. B. Lytton."

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. MR. WHISTON.**—Upwards of £600 have been subscribed towards a testimonial to the Rev. R. Whiston, who was deprived of the head mastership of the Cathedral Grammar-school by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, on account of his exposure of the non-fulfilment of cathedral trusts, but who regained his position after a lengthened and expensive course of litigation. At the head of the subscription list stands the name of the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P.

**EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.**—The ship *Mary Green* has sailed from Southampton with nearly 300 emigrants on board, bound for Adelaide. She is the first emigrant ship which has been provisioned in Southampton, and which has occasioned an outlay in that town of £3000. Her owners wanted to sell her before she started, which caused her detention for a few days. The difficulty in effecting her sale was found in her not having a British register.

**REPRESENTATION OF CHATHAM.**—Much surprise has been occasioned during the last few days by a report which has become prevalent in Chatham, that Captain Rous, R.N., late one of the Tory Lords of the Admiralty, will solicit the votes of the electors, in the event of their not being deprived of the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament. Sir James Stirling, who contested the seat with Sir Frederick Smith at the last election, on Liberal principles, will again come forward as a candidate.

**SANDHURST COLLEGE.**—On Friday, a return of the number of gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, also of the amount paid to the establishment in the year 1852 by the gentlemen cadets and by the officers of the senior department, and the total cost of the establishment for the year, has been printed. There are 177 cadets; of which, 107 are the sons of civilians, 49 sons of officers in the army, 10 sons of officers in the navy, 10 orphans of officers in the army, and 1 orphan of an officer in the navy. The amount paid to the establishment in that year was £17,566 8s. by the gentlemen cadets, and £464 12s. 6d. by the officers of the senior department. The total cost of the establishment for the year 1852 was £18,030 8s. 6d.

**THE GLEN TILT CASE.**—The litigation in this famous case, involving a public right of way through Glen Tilt, has at length been brought to a termination, the Lord Ordinary having on Wednesday week pronounced an interlocutor "of consent of the defender" (the Duke of Atholl), finding that there is a public road through Glen Tilt. The Duke is liable in the whole expenses of the process. This termination of the case has been reached on an understanding that the pursuers will not resist an intended application by the Duke to the road trustees for leave to make a new road, deviating from the present track in its lower part for two or three miles, to save the deer forest.

**THE WAGES OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**—The working carpenters and joiners of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, and the neighbourhood, have determined upon taking some steps with a view to securing an increase of wages. For this purpose notices have been issued for a meeting, which is to be held in Stonehouse.

**A CHILD ATTACKED BY A GAME COCK.**—On Sunday last, a little boy, four years of age, was attacked by a game cock, in St. James's-street, Doncaster. The child fell on his back and defended himself as well as he could, whilst the infuriated bird was attacking his face. Some passers-by drove the bird away. The child was found bleeding profusely, and, but for the assistance afforded, might probably have lost both his eyes, as the attack of the cock was always directed at the face.

**THE ISLE OF WIGHT TELEGRAPH.**—The Isle of Wight Highway Commissioners have refused permission to the Electric Telegraph Company to erect a line of posts for the telegraph wires along the road-side between Yarmouth and her Majesty's marine residence at Osborne. Yarmouth is the spot near which the submarine telegraph communication across the Solent Sea is to be made to connect the Isle of Wight telegraphically with the mainland.

**THE STEAMER "QUEEN VICTORIA."**—Captain Walker, who was appointed to examine into the causes of the loss of the Irish steamer *Queen Victoria*, lately lost near Dublin, and by which fifty-nine persons perished, has made his report. The result of his investigation is as follows:—1. The *Victoria* was lost through the negligence of the master in not sounding, stopping the engines, or taking proper precautions when the snow shower came on. 2. The conduct of the mate was to blame. He supposed the master was below, and ought to have known that the danger was imminent, and should have stopped the speed of the vessel. 3. The steamer was well found in all respects, with the exception that the boats were not so placed as to be ready for immediate use. 4. Had there been a fog-bell on the Bailey Light, it is probable the accident might have been prevented. 5. The Lighthouse was not properly attended to. We gave our opinion at the time of the accident, that "some blame" would attach to the officer in charge.

**A VESTRY-CLERK TRANSPORTED.**—At Leicester Assizes, John Cole, Vestry clerk of St. Margaret's parish, was convicted of forging. He drew a check for £3 4s. 3d., for a special purpose; got it signed by three vestrymen; and then fraudulently changed the amount to £25 4s. 3d., which amount he received from the bank. Sentence, fifteen years' transportation.

**THE EGHAM DUEL.**—At the Kingston Assizes, on Monday, four Frenchmen—Allain, Barronet, Barthelemy, and Mornet—were charged with murder, arising out of a duel that took place in October last, at Egham. All the prisoners pleaded "Not guilty," and elected to be tried by a jury composed half of foreigners. They were found guilty of manslaughter. Mr. Justice Colridge observed, that they had already been in prison more than five months; he thought it also probable that, being foreigners, they were ignorant of the law of this country upon the subject of duelling, and that, therefore, they might have been misled. He then sentenced the prisoners to be further imprisoned for two months.

**TRANSPORTATION OF A WEALTHY MAN.**—Andrew Saulsbury, a Leicester pawnbroker, occupying his own property, and reported to be worth £100,000, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation. He had palmed upon his dupes, as "unredeemed pledges," articles professing to be gold which were merely gilt.

**THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT BRIGHTON.**—The jury, on Monday evening, after several adjournments, returned a verdict to the following effect:—"That the death of John Young, the engine-driver, was caused by his own reckless conduct in placing a higher pressure upon the engine than it was fitted to bear, and that by such reckless conduct he did kill and slay John Elliott and Richard Thomas Baker."

**MIDLAND RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—The jury have found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Perkins and Maycock, the guard and under-guard of the train, at the time of the accident (by which Mr. Jones and Mr. Antill lost their lives); and the coroner has committed them to Gloucester gaol.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday morning last, as the Rev. W. Beauchamp, rector of Chedgrave, was on his way to Norwich, his horse took fright on going down Bixley-hill, when he was precipitated from his gig, and fell upon his head, which caused instantaneous death. The rev. gentleman has left a widow and five children.

**RESPIRE OF THE CONVICT SAUNDERS.**—The convi t Charles Saunders, who was convicted in February last of the wilful murder of Mr. Toller, and sent to Chelmsford for execution, was respiteed on Tuesday evening for the space of a week. Since his condemnation his relatives have endeavoured to obtain a commutation of his sentence, on the plea that he was not in a frame of mind to enable him to distinguish right from wrong—in fact, that he was insane. The convict has been informed that the respite is only for a week, to make inquiries.

**BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.**—On Saturday a very unusual case of breach of promise was tried at the Stafford Assizes. It was brought by Miss Sarah Ann Adeock, aged 22, the only daughter of a gentleman of some position in Birmingham, to recover damages of Mr. Russell, by reason of his failing to make her his wife. The preparations for the marriage had proceeded as far as the deed of settlement and the purchase of the license; but, in this state of things, the happiness of the loving pair was destroyed by the reports of a neighbouring Mrs. Gossip. Advice was immediately taken, and the unpleasant report was ascertained to be a pure invention; but the evil tongue had produced its effect, and the gentleman, disgusted with the nature of the reports spread to his prejudice, broke off the match. So far, all would have been right, and he would have been perfectly justified in his conduct; but, unfortunately, he continued his intimacy with his intended bride and her family for several months before he intimated his intention of withdrawing from the engagement, during which time the marriage preparations were continued. Under these circumstances, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £100 damages.

## CHESS.

## TWO CORRESPONDENTS.

**D. L., Dublin.**—There are two or three points in the game you have forwarded which we do not understand. In the first place, where was the danger in White's taking the K B Pawn at move 14? Secondly, why did Black leave two valuable Pawns en prise at moves 27, 28? And, lastly, what was White's object in taking the said Pawns?

**H. J. G. A.**—We know of no other pocket Chess-board and men than the one invented by Dr. Roper, and that called the "Improved Economic Chess-board and Men," neither of which fully answers the purpose it was intended for. Your letters should be addressed simply to "The Editor."

**A. G., Chatham.**—The variation you suggest shall be looked into. It may, perhaps, have escaped the author.

**W. H., Reading.**—Four games in the match are under consideration.

**DELTA.**—The second move entirely depends on Black's play. Try once more to discover the solution yourself; if you fail, send us your name and address, and it shall be forwarded. We have not space to publish its many variations.

**II. DORRINGTON.**—If you will forward an address the solution shall be sent you. We are too limited in space to publish it.

**BOLOGNA.**—You may rely on its having due attention.

**J. P., Bethnal-green.**—It is not enough for a position to be without flaw to be worthy the name of a Problem; it should show strategy, and point, and elegance of construction; which those you have sent, notwithstanding daily alterations for weeks together, are very deficient in. Be content, for the present, with sending us solutions.

**D. W. H. and J. P. F.**—You must have placed the men wrongly in Enigma No. 560. The Black King stands at K 3, and cannot, therefore be moved to E 2 on his first move.

**RICARDO.**—1. In the early days of Chess no cowardly man is deemed to deprive a player of all his pieces, that he who was left with a King alone upon the field, was considered the victor. 2. We do not supply correspondents with blank diagrams. Apply to Messrs. Kent, the publishers of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

**REV. ACCOEN.**—Some of them are neat, but they are all much too easy.

**STELLA.**—Many thanks for the games, which, like everything from the same source, are highly spirited and pleasing.

**W. B., Leamington.**—Hardly up to the mark of your former contributions. We shall be glad to see the companion game to the one sent.

**R. H. T.**—We may perhaps find room shortly to give the remaining moves.

**SECRETARY.**—Mr. Lowenthal is, we believe, at present fulfilling a professional engagement with the Worcester Chess-club. An account of his recent trip is advertised to appear in the April Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

**L. C. W.**—Now under consideration.

**R. D. M.**—We are pleased to hear that our old contributor still retains a relish for the game which he formerly practised with so much success. His *partie* with R. D. M. shall be reported in our page.

**ARL. SAMBSON** should send a diagram of the positions from Loll to which he refers.

**R. F., Dumbarton.**—There is an excellent Chess-club at Glasgow—president, H. G. Bell, Esq. (Sheriff Substitute of Lanarkshire); secretary, James Horne, Esq.—which meets in the Exchange-buildings. Why do you not join that society?

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 475.** by A. Z. Sultus, Emigrant, Mines, P. P. B. A., Ernest, Brevet, Philips, M. F., Signa, Subaltern, Miles, Huntley, K. T. of Worcester, a correct.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 476.** by M. P. Dawson, Esq. of Norwich, E. P. H., Ricardo, J. P., Agnes, Stevens, C. L. of Stroud, R. G. G. I. Loughor, G. D. L., S. S., Felix, Colonel N—, are correct.

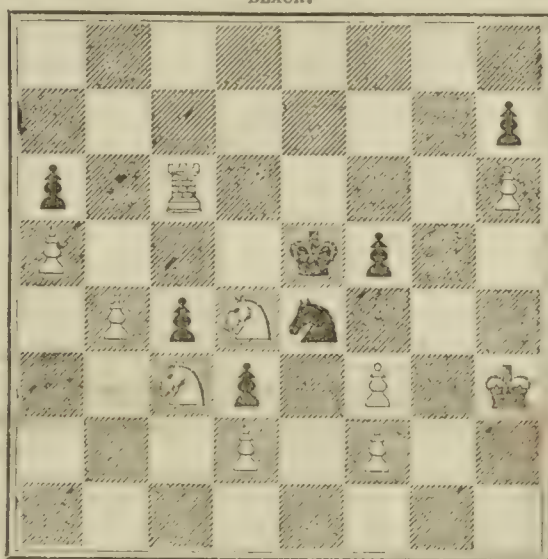
**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 477.** by D. W. H., M. E. R., B. C. D., T. P. of Bethnal-green, Mr. Jellyby, Stevens, Mungo, P. H., M. O., Omega, Jack of Shrewsbury, Felix, Yankie, R. P. V. A., Florence, M. D., B. P., Ricardo, Dercon, E. P. H., H. F. N., A. L. M., Omieron, S. S., Stella, C. G. of Cheltenham, T. J. of Hanwerth, Farmwood, are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS** by S. P., Dercon, E. P. H., Tony, R. A., M. P., St. Mungo, P. P. H., Ricardo, Stevens, J. P. F. D. W. H., H. H., Ardens, M. P., G. T. W., The Nobbler, Omieron, Felix, M. D., F. R. S., Ricardo, L. S. D., Scrutator, D. W. H., are correct. All others are wrong.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 7th	K to K 3rd (a)	3. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to Q 4th (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt to Q Kt 6th—Mate.	
(a) 1.	B to K 3rd *	3. B to K 5th (ch)	K takes B
2. B to K B 4th (ch)	K to K B 3rd	4. Q to K B 4th—Mate.	
3. P takes Kt	Kt to Q 6th (ch)	3. B to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 3rd
	B to K B 4th	4. Q to Q 4th—Mate	

## PROBLEM No. 478.

By Mr. E. B. C. of Princeton.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.  
Brilliant little Gambit between "GAMMA" and "DELTA."  
(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).	BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. R takes Kt	P to Q 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. R takes K B P	B to K B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th (a)	(ch)	
4. Kt to K B 3d (b)	P takes P	13. P to Q 4th	R to K sq
5. Castles (c)	P takes Kt	14. B to Q 2nd	K to Kt sq (e)
6. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q R to K B sq	B to K Kt 4th
7. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 2nd	16. K R to K 4th (f)	P takes R (g)
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	17. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
9. Kt to K 4th	Kt takes Kt	18. B takes B	Q takes Q P (h)
10. B to K B 7th	K takes B	19. K to R sq	R to K Kt sq
(ch)—(d)		20. B to K 7th	B to K Kt 5th (h)

And Black gave mate in two moves.

(a) This counter-gambit is found in Salvio, and has been noticed on the most authentic of sources since his day. Although at one time derided by the English school, Major Jaenisch, in the "Palamelle" (vol. 3, p. 159), and Mr. Heydebrandt, in the "German Handbuch" (p. 34, second edition), have shown that it may be adopted not only with safety but advantage.

(b) We prefer here playing Q to K 2nd; or taking the adverse K Kt with the Bishop.

(c) The Queen gambit under a new guise! The sacrifice of the Kt in this fashion, if hazardous, must be allowed to be ingenious.

(d) Daring indeed! Lose or win all. No half measures for "Delta" this time.

(e) White plays with too few men. What do those ladders in the camp, when they should serve their sovereign in the field?

(f) More quaint than clever, we fancy, this move; but, strangely enough, our friend "Gamma," usually acute enough in "sliding" a slip on his opponent's part, fails to see the weakness here.

(g) Instead of this, which was just what Black desired, why not simply have played the K Rook to K 1 sq? What could Delta then have done but strike his flag?

(h) Even here, having two pieces superiority, White might have won the day. He should have played his Queen to her 4th.

**NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.**—The first meeting of this society is now definitely appointed to take place at Manchester on the 6th and 7th days of May. Among the objects contemplated by this association are:—1st. To bring to all districts in their turn the best chess-masters of the day. 2ndly. To afford provincial amateurs better opportunities than they have ever yet possessed of testing their relative chess powers. 3rdly. To form a species of Annual Congress of Chess-club, at which all questions regarding the interests of the game can be discussed; and finally to establish a grand general association of British Chess-players, without distinction of town or county. To impart additional interest to the assemblage on the 6th and 7th of May, the Association have determined to give a number of prizes, consisting of elegant chess-men, handsome chess-boards, and valuable chess works, to be competed for in matches (which will be arranged by the committee) between the leading players present on the occasion. Parties desirous of becoming members of this important institution should lose no time in sending their names and subscriptions (5s. annually) to the secretary, Mr. A. Fisher, 12, Kennedy street, Manchester.

**CHESS-CLUB AT RICHMOND.**—A meeting of gentlemen, resident at Richmond, Twickenham, Kingston, and the neighbourhood, who are interested in the extension of chess has been appointed to be held at Richmond on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of considering the practicability of establishing a Chess-club at this favourite place, either in connection with the "Literary and Scientific Institution," or upon a basis of its own. The chair will be taken by Mr. Staunton, who, at the invitation of the promoters has consented to preside.

**MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS.**—The second contest between these professors has terminated, like the former, in the complete defeat of Williams, who, out of all the games played in both matches, managed to score but two! Expectation is now on the point of regarding the match of twenty-one games, which the Hungarian player, Lowenthal, has gallantly offered to play with the victor.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Cumberland-lodge, lately in the occupancy of General Wemyss, will be occupied by the Prince's new Clerk-Marshal, Colonel Hood.

By a great fire at New Orleans, in which more than 18,000 bales of cotton were destroyed, the Liverpool and Royal Liverpool Insurance Companies will sustain a loss of 90,000 dollars.

The accounts from St. Petersburg respecting the cholera are satisfactory. It was gradually diminishing.

It is proposed to give a grand dinner to Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., at Alnwick, Northumberland, on Easter Monday, on which occasion a large number of members of Parliament connected with the northern districts will attend.

Mr. Armand Pictet, who has for many years been British Consular Agent at Geneva, has been appointed her Britannic Majesty's Consul to the Swiss Confederation, resident at that place.

Bombay has subscribed towards the Wellington memorial not less than £2000 at one meeting. Of this sum Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Parsee Knight, has given £500.

The Board of Customs have approved of a new form of bond to be entered into on the removal of warehoused goods from one port to another for immediate and direct shipment as stores, which is to be adopted in future at the several ports in the United Kingdom.

Desertions to some extent have taken place amongst the troops stationed at Melbourne, and a reward is offered of £25 for the apprehension of each deserter.

A fresh storm has come on in the north of Scotland, with the wind from the east. The traffic, which was becoming regular, has been again to some extent interrupted.

The Protestant congregations of France frequenting that form of worship, are said to be about 3,000,000. But a large portion of these would, for family and other considerations, not consent, in a census, to be inscribed as Protestants.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed Robert Charles French, Esq., of Ballybay House, to the commission of the peace for the county of Monaghan.

Advices from Australia have greatly disconcerted the numerous consignees of boots and shoes—articles which have formed the principal case freights for the different vessels which have lately left our coast, which are now as superabundant as heretofore scarce.

Mr. Stebbing, well known on the turf as a trainer of race-horses, died on Sunday last.

A man was shot at Ancona on the 24th of February, by order of the Austrian commander (General Count Hoyos), for having in his possession a four-barrelled revolver and a picklock.

Baron Von Senck, an Austrian artillery officer, has made such improvements in gun-cotton that it can now be made available for all descriptions of fire-arms. Professors Schönbein and Götlicher, the original inventors, have sold their patent to the Austrian Government for 50,000 florins, under the conditions of disclosing their secret to no one else.

The Hon. J. H. T. M. Sutton, Captain C. R. D. Bethune, C.B., and C. Blackburn, Esq., barrister-at-law, have been appointed Commissioners for Inquiring into Local Charges upon Shipping.

Extensive losses have taken place during the last few weeks among the flocks of lambing ewes in Cambridgeshire and other parts of the country.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. Sarah Beckett, the wife of Mr. John Beckett, tin plate worker, 11, Stracey-street, Stepney, was safely delivered of three sons, who, with their mother, are doing well.

The new Four per Cent Prussian Loan of £750,000 had been issued at Berlin at par, with an allowance of 1½ per cent commission to large subscribers. Nearly a third of the amount was reserved by the Government.

The title of Sir Thomas J. Burke, Bart., M.P., when raised to the Peerage, is to be Lord Killoran.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed J. W. Rogers, Esq., of the Middle Temple, one of the barristers to assist his Lordship in his plan of simplifying and revising the statutes.

A large bear, at Toronto (Canada), has been shot in rather a novel manner, a common candle having been put in place of a ball into the gun. The candle entered immediately behind the ear, and almost instantly deprived the animal of life.

On the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, her Majesty has granted a free pardon to Paxton and Wynn, who were convicted at the January sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

The Victoria Industrial Society, has announced its second annual exhibition in Melbourne (Australia), on the 15th of December. Prizes of gold medals, &c., are to be awarded to successful competitors, exhibiting live stock, agricultural productions, animal products, colonial manufactures, &c.

A conference of Dissenting ministers has been convened to be held in Chester, to consider the present serious state of affairs, both in regard to the "deadness" of the churches, and the alienation of the working classes.

A reuter's share for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, was sold on Monday for 153 guineas: the original price was £500.

The Midland Railway Company have agreed to pay £1000 to Mr. Porter, who was hurt by an accident on their line.

Cambridge has adopted the provisions of 13 and 14 Victoria, c. 65, for enabling Town-councils to establish public libraries and museums.

Professor Gervinus will leave Heidelberg on the expiry of his imprisonment, and reside at Bonn.

Mr. Wm. Jackson, M.P., is about, it is said, proceeding to Canada, with 15,000 labourers, to carry on the railway undertakings in progress and projected there.

The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgart has decided that the execution of criminals shall take place in an enclosed space, with a limited publicity.

About £120 have been raised towards the erection of a marble bust of the deceased Professor (Dr. Pereira) in the new college of the London Hospital. A committee has been formed to carry out effectively the proposed memorial.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., late Governor of Bombay, and a distinguished civil officer in the Indian administrative duties, proceeds at once to the Cape.

As a man, named Coles, was engaged in digging up some gravel in the church-yard of Wedmore, Somersetshire, he came upon an earthen vessel containing 120 coins of the reigns of Canute and some of his predecessors. They were in a perfect state of preservation.

Mr. Lindley, of London, was on Monday unanimously elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, in place of M. Pavié, deceased.

The barque *Jesse Stevens*, on her voyage from Canada to Liverpool, became a wreck and water-logged, when the *Pacific* steamer fell in with her, and saved her crew, sixteen in number.

The sewed muslin and embroidery trade is still very brisk in Ireland, and there is plenty of employment for young females. One firm in Cork has advertised for "1000 girls," who will be enabled to earn good wages, at crochet and embroidery work.

The emigrant ship *Porcupine*, on her passage through the Straits of Magellan, got aground, and was attacked by the natives. The crew, however, fought gallantly, and beat off the savages (who tried to fire the ship), with the loss of two killed, and several wounded.

For the future, the mails to Norway will be forwarded direct by sea to Denmark: the postage to be 1s. 4d. for the half-ounce, and in the usual proportion.

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Patrick Fallon, P.P., to be Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmaedugh and Kilsnora, in place of Dr. French, deceased.

A company has been formed for supplying Berlin with water for 28 years, from the 1st of July next. The concession has been granted to Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Crompton.

The decision of the representatives of Meiningen, according complete emancipation to the Jews, has produced a strong counter-feeling in that principality.

The Great Exhibition at Dublin will be ready for the "grand opening" on the 12th of May next. There are upwards of 1000 workmen engaged at it, and every day shows a considerable advance towards completion.

On Monday, two criminals, named Maggs and Wilson, under sentence of transportation for 15 and 10 years, escaped from Wilton gaol, Taunton; but both were re-captured during the evening.

On Monday last fourteen boys and eleven girls (in addition to 108 now there) were admitted into that benevolent institution the Licensed Victuallers' School, in Kennington-lane.

A "strike" has taken place at Liverpool, among the parties employed at the various railways, for an increase in wages of 6d. per day: this demand was acceded to, and the men resumed their work.

The election for Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, will be held on Tuesday, the 2nd of April; and for Directors, on Wednesday, the 6th.

The King of Wurtemberg has dissolved the "Burschenschaft," an association of students at Tübingen, on the ground that such unions have a political tendency.





THE POULTRY-CROSS, AT SALISBURY, RESTORED.

## SALISBURY CROSS.

SALISBURY is rich in remains of antiquity; for, although it is also called *New Sarum*, at the commencement of the thirteenth century many persons had taken up their abode on the site of the present city, which, however, mainly owes its origin to the removal of the cathedral establishment from Old Sarum.

Among the antiquarian relics of Salisbury is the poultry-cross, which stands at the corner of Minster and Silver-streets. Like other market-crosses, it is polygonal in form, with an open archway on each of the sides, and vaulted within, large enough to shelter a considerable number of persons. Two other structures of this description formerly existed in Salisbury; the site of one of which is indicated in Barnard's-cross, at the top of Trinity-street. Similar crosses exist at Chichester, in Sussex; and Malmesbury, in Wiltshire; both which, however, are of later date, and in more perfect condition.

The Poultry Cross having fallen into decay, the inhabitants of Salisbury, much to their credit, resolved to restore this interesting architectural monument of their fine old city. The work was accordingly confided to Mr. Owen Carter, of Winchester, from whose design, and under whose superintendence, the restoration has been completed, as shown in the accompanying Illustration. It is generally supposed by antiquaries to have been an expiatory cross, erected during the latter part of the fourteenth century (*vide* Hatcher's "Salisbury," &c.); and the style of the architecture is considered to verify this supposition. Towards the cost of the restoration, the corporation of Salisbury appropriated the very liberal grant of £250; the remainder of the expense being defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants.

Altogether, this is a highly-picturesque structure: the varied pinnacles of the angle-buttresses, the pierced parapet, the figures in canopied niches, and the bold ribs of the crown, make a beautiful architectural and sculptural group, the character of which has been ably preserved by the restoring architect. In the View are shown a few of the lofty gabled houses of the very interesting city.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## SEAHAM-HALL, AND OLD CHURCH, DURHAM.

THE commencement of a railway connecting the ports of Seaham and

Sunderland, illustrated in this Journal, Feb. 19th, took place in a locality celebrated as the scene of Lord Byron's marriage with Miss Milbanke. The poet was married, by special license, in the drawing-room of the old hall, at that time the seat of her father, but since added, by purchase, to the Londonderry estates in this county. The mansion looks over the sea, from which it is distant only a few hundred yards. It stands on a situation not naturally attractive, but rendered extremely pleasing by the taste and elegant simplicity with which the grounds are laid out. A warm sunny vale to the south, is filled with plantations, which blend agreeably with the graceful foliage springing from the "dene," or ravine intersecting the coast at this spot.

The church is a small fabric, with traces of high antiquity. The nave and chancel are narrow and of equal breadth, separated from each other by the segment of a lofty round arch, which seems to indicate that the building has once been of considerably larger extent towards the north. The tower at the west end is square and low. All the windows in the nave are narrow and round-headed, and the east window consists of two round-headed lights, under an ornament of Saxon zigzag or nail head. The font is a plain stone basin, the rim ornamented with tracery. Seaham was included in King Athelstan's donation to the shrine of St. Cuthbert; but three centuries later was severed from the church, and ultimately came into the possession of the Milbanke family.

Lord Byron left London to be married at Seaham, at the end of December, 1814, accompanied by his intimate friend Mr. Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton). Of the circumstances which led to his union with Lady Byron this is not the place to speak. The unhappiness which resulted to both parties and the painful publicity which followed their final separation are sufficiently public, and we shall make no more than a passing reference to them. Lord Byron first saw Miss Milbanke at her aunt's, then Viscountess Melbourne. He was at once stricken with the lady's attainments and beauty, and proffered his hand, which was rejected, but with so much kindness that a subsequent correspondence was kept up.

In a couple of years later he again proposed, and was this time accepted; although, as he himself admits, he had not seen the lady for ten months previously. A writer in the *Quarterly Review*, after Lord Byron's death, says:—"It is sufficiently obvious that Lord Byron did not solicit Miss Milbanke's hand under the influence of anything which could deserve the name of love; and we fear it must also be admitted that he entered on matrimonial life without any serious consideration of the solemn and sacred obligations he was taking upon him, but in a mood and temper of mind very slightly tinged with those feelings and reflections which, even where it is too late for the high and delicate romance of an unwasted heart, spring up naturally on such occasions, and afford at least the prospect of a tender watchfulness and a generous protection to the woman who, in the freshness of youth and innocence, surrenders her all to a manly bosom."

His own feelings on the occasion were thus written down at the period:—"He describes himself as waking on the morning of his marriage with the most melancholy reflections, on seeing his wedding suit spread out

before him. In the same mood he wandered about the grounds alone till he was summoned for the ceremony, and joined for the first time on that day his bride and her family. He knelt down—he repeated the words after the clergyman; but a mist was before his eyes, his thoughts were elsewhere; and he was but awakened by the congratulations of the bystanders to find that he was married. The same morning the wedded pair left Seaham for Halesley, another seat of Sir Ralph Milbanke, in the same county. When about to depart, Lord Byron said to his bride: "Miss Milbanke, are you ready?" a mistake which the lady's confidential attendant pronounced to be a "bad omen."

In justice to the memory of the bard, we may quote from a letter addressed to a friend, after his final separation from Lady Byron, the following touching passage referring to her Ladyship:—"I must say it, in the very dregs of all this bitterness. I do not believe there ever was a better, or even a brighter, a kinder, or a more amiable and agreeable being than Lady B—. I never had, nor can have, any reproach to make her while with me. Where there is blame it belongs to myself, and if I cannot redeem I must bear it."

## MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. G. R. PORTER.

SHORTLY after the lamented death of Mr. Porter (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 11), a subscription was opened for raising a fund to perpetuate the memory of this distinguished statistical writer and public servant. The subscription was limited to £3 3s., and the fund now subscribed amounts to about £480, and the number of subscribers to about 180. The list includes the names of many eminent persons in politics and statistical researches; among others those of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earls Grey, Granville, Harrowby, and Clarendon, Lords Overstone, Montagu, and Sir Denis Le Marchant, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, M.P., Mr. Cardwell, the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, Mr. T. Mitchell, Colonel Sykes, Colonel Sabine, &c. A committee was formed, who invited several artists to compete, including some of our most eminent sculptors. Thirteen drawings and models were submitted to the committee, whose choice unanimously fell upon that of Mr. E. W. Wyon. We have engraved this original and striking design.

The Monument is to be an obelisk. On three sides of the base are figures, by which Mr. Wyon has illustrated the pursuits to which Mr. Porter so successfully applied his genius. By the boat is symbolised navigation; and by the various lading, the interchange of corn and manufactures. On the left is a group of children, representing education; on the right, a group, with the hammer, anvil, and cog-wheel, to represent the iron trade, a great staple of British industry; while in the principal group the lamp of science is symbolical. The height of the obelisk is to be 20 ft. It is to be executed in stone; and the present intention of the committee is to erect the memorial in the churchyard at Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells, where Mr. Porter lies buried. At the back of the Monument there is to be an excellent medallion portrait of Mr. Porter. The following will be inscribed upon the pedestal:—

This Monument is raised by the friends of the late George Richardson Porter, Esq., Joint Secretary of the Board of Trade, and author of the "Progress of the Nation;" in testimony of their deep respect for his private worth as a man and as a citizen; his eminent ability and practical power as a statistician; and his patient labour and unwearied zeal in promotion of the interests of society.



MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. G. R. PORTER, IN RUSTHALL CHURCHYARD, KENT.



SEAHAM HALL, AND OLD CHURCH.



## EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.



"THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN."—PAINTED BY R. R. M'IAN, A.R.S.A.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

In the place of honour, in the first room, Mr. M'ian exhibits his "Battle of Culloden" (61), a dashing affair enough, and with some originality in the arrangement. In the foreground are a group of combatants, engaged at close quarters; whilst along the line, into the perspective, is seen the fire, or rather the smoke from the fire, of the Royal troops, thinning the ranks of the rebel force in front of them. As a whole, the picture is extremely effective; though the colouring is wanting in depth of tone, and finish of execution.

F. Wyburn has a picture illustrating "An Incident in the Life of Luther" (23), the subject of which is thus related in D'Aubigny's "History of the Reformation":—

On one occasion, overwhelmed with sorrow, he shut himself up in his cell, and for several days and nights allowed no one to approach him. One of his friends, Lucas Edemberger, feeling anxious about the unhappy monk, and having a presentiment of the condition in which he was, took with him some boys, who were in the habit of singing in the choirs, and knocked at the door of the cell. No one opens—no one answers! The good Edemberger, still more alarmed, breaks open the door. Luther lies insensible on the floor, and giving no signs of life. His friend strives in vain to recall him to his senses: he is still motionless. Then the choristers began to sing a sweet hymn. Their clear voices act like a charm on the poor monk, to whom music was ever one of his greatest pleasures; gradually he recovers his strength, his consciousness, and life.

There is considerable merit in the design, and much carefulness of execution in this picture, though, unfortunately, there is more successful realization in the articles of furniture and decoration, books, &c, than in

the figures, which betray a little weakness of treatment, and a manner of pre-Raphaelitism.

W. M. Egley out-herods the whole host of pre-Raphaelites in his tea-board exhibition of "Katharine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn" (47) in a card-playing anecdote, thus related by Miss Strickland:—

To her rival (who was now well known at Court to be such) she behaved with invariable sweetness. Once only she gave her an intimation that she was aware of her ambitious views. The Queen was playing at cards with Anne Boleyn, when she thus addressed her:—"My Lady Anne, you have the good hap ever to stop at a King; but you are not like others, you will have all or none."

The rival Queens rival in stiffness and severity of colour and outline the King of Hearts which Anne Boleyn is just about playing; and, as if such creatures were above all the ordinary wants of humanity, there is not a hint of atmosphere in the Royal apartment.

F. Underhill has three very pleasing works—"A Sea-coast" (38), "Barnaby Rudge" (55), and a "Farrier's Shop" (316). The second of these we engrave. It represents the hero of Dickens's favourite story, seated or reclining at length in prison, with the raven perched on his knee. The figure is well designed, the attitude easy; the limbs well rounded, with a good effect of distance and air behind.

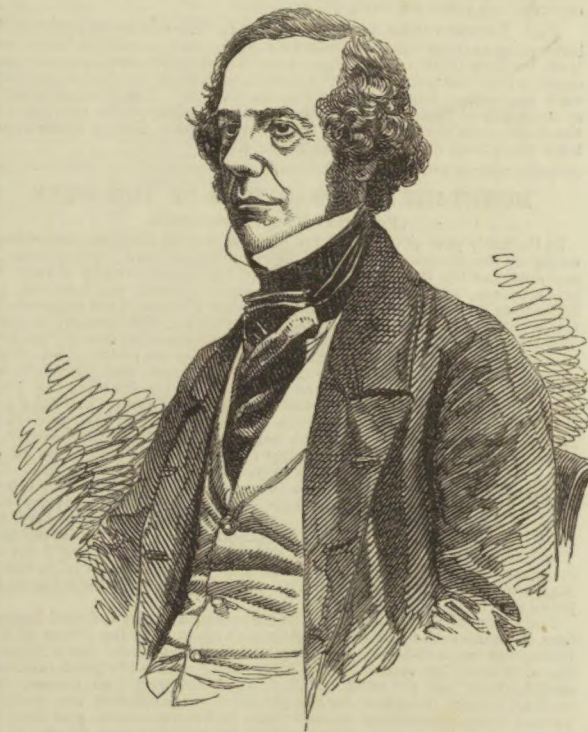
Immediately above this stirring battle-piece is the portrait of the veteran hero and historian of many fights, Sir William Napier, by G. Wells (65\*). The head is extremely like, and full of character; but there are many points in which the execution is crude and unsatisfactory.

W. Hemsley has a clever little *genre* piece, "Young Love" (302). A young, rough-headed, country urchin, seated on a kitchen table, is ogling a girl about his own age, who is busy peeling turnips, and who looks up with genuine satisfaction, and a wonderful notion of sentiment, as much as to say, "La! do you mean it?" This little picture is carefully finished.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT, M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK.

It has often been urged in favour of the new system established by the Reform Bill, that it has tended to increase the number of those who may be termed the working members of the House of Commons, distinguished from those who have been trained up to politics, as what may, without any very great stretch of language, be called a profession. The late Sir Robert Peel, although so strenuous an opponent of that great measure, while it was still under discussion, was one of the first



MR. APSLEY PELLATT, M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

to recognise and acknowledge the advantage conferred on the country by the presence in the House of Commons of men practically acquainted with the wants of the community; and who could aid with their experience in the many investigations and discussions on the details, as well as the principles of the more material class of questions. It has been found that the gentlemen selected by the various constituencies for such special qualifications, have, in many cases, also developed that larger statesmanlike knowledge which enables them to hold their places by the side of men whose previous training authorises them to take the initiative in legislation. Among these Mr. Apsley Pellatt holds a place fully justifying the choice of the important constituency which has returned him to Parliament. At the last general election, when party spirit ran so high, and when every engine was put in motion—in some cases too successfully—to thrust on great metropolitan communities representatives of reactionary opinions, it was peculiarly gratifying to those who desired to see the main objects of the Reform Bill carried out, that the borough of Southwark should have chosen a gentleman whose claims on its confidence were so legitimate as those of the subject of this memoir—one whose position as a commercial magnate of the locality led to his being spontaneously regarded as the most fit person to represent its interests.

The antecedents of Mr. Pellatt in every way legitimatised the choice of the electors. The son of the late Mr. Apsley Pellatt, who was for so many years, in conjunction with the late Mr. Green, proprietor of the



"BARNABY RUDGE."—PAINTED BY FREDERICK UNDERHILL.



Falcon Glass Works in Holland-street, Blackfriars, he early succeeded to the property and management of that extensive establishment. Mr. Pellatt is descended from ancient families in the county of Sussex. At an early age he was initiated into business at the establishment of the firm in St. Paul's Churchyard, and also at the Falcon Glass Works. When still a young man, he was elected on the Common Council of the City of London; and, in the deliberations and proceedings of that body he took an active part, always on the side of freedom. He was the means of carrying there the question of the emancipation of the Jews, which, at the present hour, is adopted as a Cabinet measure by the chief Liberal statesmen of the age, and by a large majority of the representatives of the people. He also took an active part, and successfully, in the movement to close the Sunday Farringdon market. Subsequently, on his removing to the premises in Holland-street, he resigned his connection with the ward in which he no longer principally resided; and as the duty of managing that establishment demanded more and more of his time, he threw himself into it with the ardour and enterprise which distinguish the higher class of English manufacturers. Considering how largely the comforts and elegancies of domestic life in this country are increased by means of the manufacture which Mr. Pellatt has conducted with so much knowledge and taste, it is only just to him to record the efforts he made to improve and elevate its character. He visited Venice; went to the glass-making district of Nievelt, in the heart of Bohemia; and the great glass works in Liege. He also went to Baccarat, in France, where he was welcomed as a brother manufacturer, who had shown to his French contemporaries every attention when visiting his own works in England. Profiting by the result of his observation, and having a good knowledge of practical chemistry, and a taste for the fine arts, Mr. Pellatt was enabled to aid largely in improving the forms and quality of flint glass, more especially in reference to its use in high art in engraving. Mr. Pellatt published, some time since, a memoir, entitled "Curiosities of Glass-making," with the addition of interesting details of modern manufacture, and coloured illustrations of curious antiquarian specimens of Egyptian, Chinese, Roman, and Venetian manufacture. This interesting work has filled up a blank in the literature of this department of the industrial arts.

Mr. Pellatt's extensive acquaintance with the subject, and the striking results he had produced in the manufacture of glass, naturally led to his being selected as one of the Council of the School of Design. For seven years he was a regular attendant at its meetings. As an Assistant Royal Commissioner, and subsequently as a Local Commissioner, he contributed to the growth and success of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The extensive and successful display of his own manufactures in that Exhibition will not be readily forgotten.

Mr. Pellatt has twice lectured at the Royal Institution, and has delivered gratuitous addresses before most of the literary and scientific institutions in London and its vicinity. He has been for many years an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has served upon its council. At his residence, at Staines, he has erected a model farm. Mr. Pellatt was one of the originators of the British Orphan School, and is at present honorary secretary of the London Female Penitentiary at Pentonville; and to the many benevolent institutions existing, he has largely contributed by his purse.

Mr. Pellatt contested, unsuccessfully, the city of Bristol in 1847. His election for Southwark in 1852, was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Pellatt has already obtained the favourable ear of the House of Commons. He has spoken twice, and with success: first, on Mr. Hume's motion for equalizing the Excise Duties; and, secondly, on moving a few days ago for a select committee to reform the entire oath code.

**RECEIPT AND BILL STAMPS.**—The Chamber of Commerce at Leeds have memorialised the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an alteration in the scale of receipt and bill stamps, with a view to an improvement of the revenue, as well as to the convenience of the trading community. After pointing out the decline in the revenue from bill and receipt stamps which has taken place since 1847, they suggest "that a new Stamp Act should be passed, establishing a universal receipt stamp of 1d., and a scale of bill stamps of 1s. per cent. on the amount; bills under £100 to bear a uniform stamp of 6d.; bills for £100 and under £200, 1s.; £200 and under £300, 2s.; and so on upwards, without limitation as to amount.

**CUSTOMS OF IMPORTED GOLD.**—The Customs authorities have declined to permit gold dust, on arrival, to be taken out of the vessel and deposited in the Queen's warehouse until the owners can be apprised of its arrival, and cause it to be removed; being unwilling, even for a time, to become officially responsible for the safe custody of property of such value. According to present rules, on the production of requisite authority, an order is issued by the proper officer for the specie to be landed from the vessel, and conveyed at once to the Bank immediately on the report of the vessel's arrival.

**THE NEWSPAPERS FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.**—It may, perhaps, be interesting to those who have sent newspapers to Australia, to know, that those for Port Phillip and Sydney were shipped on board the *Albatross*, which has sailed from Plymouth; and those for South Australia were despatched from Gravesend by the *Orestes*. The "letter" portion of the mails to Port Phillip, Melbourne, and Sydney were forwarded by the *Indus*, with the India mails, from Southampton, and by the new contract mails from Singapore to Australia, &c.

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week the market for the National Securities—owing to the threatened rupture between Russia and Turkey, and the movement of the British fleet in the Mediterranean—was in a very depressed state, and prices gave way to some extent. As, however, the differences between those two Powers appear to have been adjusted, the fall in the value of Consols has since been recovered, with a steady business. There has been a further improvement in the demand for money, yet, from the abundance of capital seeking employment, no advance has taken place in the rates of discount. In Lombard-street, first-class bills are readily discounted at two per cent. per annum. On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were officially marked 99½ for Money, and 99¼ for the next Account. Exchequer Bills were done at 9s. to 13s., and India Bonds, 40s. to 45s. premium. South Sea Stock was 103½. The market, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was firmer; and the Three per Cent on the latter day advanced to 99½, with every prospect of a further rise. The dealings in Exchequer Bills have been comparatively limited; arising mainly from large additional amounts having been invested in other, and possibly, more profitable channels. There was rather an active demand for Money stock on Thursday, and Consols were again on the advance. The Three per Cent were done at 99½ for Money, and 99¼ for the Account. Exchequer Bills were tolerably steady, at from 7s. to 11s. for March, and 9s. to 13s. for June Bills. India Bonds have been 40s. to 45s. premium.

The report of the select committee appointed by the Colonial Legislature, in Sydney, to inquire into, and report upon, banking affairs in Australia, has come to hand. The committee recommends that a National Bank of issue be established at Sydney, in which the public accounts shall be kept, and the notes of which shall become a legal tender. The leading reasons assigned for the proposed establishment are, that the various banks are trading beyond their legitimate means, and that the formation of new banks of issue would be attended with danger to the colony.

A full average business has been doing in miscellaneous securities. Australian Agricultural have been 102 to 105; Peel River Land and Mineral, 65 to 68; Van Diemen's Land, 23½ to 24½; South Australian 52½ to 53½; British American Land, 67 to 69; Nova Scotia Mining, 13 to 15; Australian Coal Mining, 13 to 15; Union Bank of Australia, 76 to 77; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 94; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 42 to 45; English, Scottish, and Australian 24 to 25; Oriental Bank, 57 to 58; North British Australian, Investment, 13 to 15; 8000 Australian Investment, 13 to 15; Great Nugget Vein, 23 to 25; Colonial Gold, 23 to 25; Port Phillip, 13 to 15; Australasian, 13 to 15; Australian, par to 1 prem.; Crystal Palace, 13 to 15; General Steam Navigation, 30 ex div. and bonus; and Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 84.

Very large imports of bullion have been reported since our last, viz. £120,000 from Australia, £183,000 from the West Indies, and £43,000 from New York. The shipments have been large, and amongst which has been the export of £242,000 to the East. The whole of the Continental exchanges continue unfavourable; but those upon New York show a small profit upon the import of gold. It is stated that throughout Germany American eagles are in great request, owing to the large amount of emigration to the United States.

On the whole the Foreign Market has ruled firm, and prices have been fairly supported. It is understood that the balance in the hands of the agents of the Ottoman Government here will be given up, to produce more confidence amongst the bondholders; but the actual amount in their hands is too small to have any such effect. As yet no positive arrangement has been made for paying off the first instalment of the loan. Spanish Certificates have been firm, as it is rumoured that the Government at Madrid is in close negotiation with Messrs. Rothschild for a new loan on easy terms. On Thursday Brazilian Five per Cents were done at 103; Dutch Four per Cents, 99½; Mexican Three per Cents, 25½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39; Spanish Three per Cents, 49½; Do. New Deferred, 25; Sardinian Five per Cents, 96; Equador, 54; Turkish Loan, 13 prem.; Venezuela, 38; Equador, 54; and Greek Bonds, 84.

**Railway Shares** have somewhat recovered from their late depression. The quantity of stock in the market this week has been smaller than for some time past; yet the actual transactions have been by no means extensive. The following resolution has been passed by the committee of the Stock Exchange:—"That the purchasers of railway stock, or shares, are justified in refusing to pay for a transfer unaccompanied by coupons or certificates, unless it be certified thereon officially that the said coupons or certificates are at the office of the company; but if the transfer presented be perfect in all other respects, the stock or shares must not be bought in until reasonable time has been allowed to the vendor to obtain from the office the verification required."—The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 29; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 62; ex div.; 29; Ambergate, 64; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; Cork and Bandon, 19; Eastern Counties, 13; East Lancashire, 73; Great Northern A Stock, 47; Ditto, B Stock, 122½; Great Western, 91½; Lancashire and Carlisle, 93 ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74½ ex div.; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North-Western, 118½; London and South-Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 80½; Midland, 74½; Norfolk, 51½; North Devon, 19; Guaranteed, 84; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 49; Scottish Central, 102; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 63; Shropshire Union, 54; South-Eastern, 77½; South Wales, 26½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2; York and North Midland, 59.

**MINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Gloucester and Dean Forest, 52½; London and Greenwich, Preference, 26; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3 ex div.; Wear Valley, 32½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 107; Eastern Counties, Six per Cent Stock, 147; Great Northern, 126½; Ditto, Five per Cent (redeemable at Ten per Cent pm.), 110½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 34; Great Western, Four per Cent, 101; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 13½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire (new £10), 102; Ditto, £5, 33; Norfolk Extension, 22½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½; York and North Midland, Purchase, 104.

**FOREIGN.**—Charleroi and Equelines, 14½; East Indian, 25½; ditto, Extension, 27; Great Indian Peninsula, 7; Luxembourg, 7½; ditto, Railway, 4½; ditto, 6 per Cent Preference, 2; Namur and Liege, with interest, 7½; Western of France, 19½ ex div.

**Mining Shares** were steady on Thursday. Agua Fria were done at 2½; Australian, 5½; Australian Freehold, 1; Coacae and Cuabala, 4½; St. John del Rey, 80½; Carson's Creek, 8; Cobre Copper, 49½; Colonial Gold, 32½; Copper Mines of England, 80½; ditto, Preference, 33½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 4 to 32; Mexican and South American, 84; Nouveau Monde, 23; Port Phillip, 1 to 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 7; Weller, 1 to 1½; West Mariposa, 1; Yuba, 1½ to 2.

### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market, this week, coastwise and by land carriage. Selected samples have sold steadily, at full prices; but low and middling qualities have met a slow inquiry, on former terms. There has been a very inactive demand for foreign wheats, ex granary; but floating cargoes have met a fair sale. Barley, the receipts of which have been by no means extensive, has moved off freely, at late rates. Malt may be considered steady, at full prices. Oats, beans, peas, and all other seeds, have been in demand, at late rates.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s. to 5s. 2d.; ditto, white, 4s. to 5s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; ditto, white, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; grinding barley, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; distilling ditto, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; mulling ditto, 2s. to 3s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; brown ditto, 4s. to 5s.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 6s.; Chevalier, 5s. to 6s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 22s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 18s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, new, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, old, 22s. to 24s.; grey peas, 30s. to 32s.; mangel, 30s. to 32s.; white, 30s. to 32s.; bolton, 27s. to 29s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 42s.; Suffolk, 31s. to 32s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 34s. to 36s. per 250 lb. Foreign: American flour, 30s. to 32s. per barrel; French, 30s. to 42s. per sack.

**Seed Market.**—Linsed is in fair request, at last week's quotations. Afloat, 12,000 quarters have changed hands, at full prices. Fine clover-seed is held at late rates. Cakes rather dull. Linsed, English, sowing, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Baltic, crushing, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s. to 5s.; hempseed, 27s. to 31s. per quarter; Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 8s.; white ditto, 7s. to 10s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed new, 21s. to 22s. per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 49 0s. to 41 0s.; ditto, foreign, 47 0s. to 41 0s. per ton. Rape cakes, 45 0s. to 43 0s. per ton. Canary, 3s. to 4s. per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.** Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 9d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 30s. 10d.; beans, 34s. 2d.; peas, 25s. 11d.

**The Weekly Average.** Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 9d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 30s. 10d.; beans, 34s. 2d.; peas, 25s. 11d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—Although the market is fairly supplied with samples, the demand was improved, and in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 7,783,566 lbs., against 9,285,100 dwt. in 1852. The stock in London is now 43,120,000 lbs., against 38,574,000 dwt. in 1852.

**Sugar.**—All kinds of raw sugar have been in slow sale, at, in some instances, a decline in the quotations of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Brown Demerara has sold at from 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; ord. good grainy white Mauritius 30s. to 31s.; low to mid., 29s. to 30s.; grainy white, 28s. to 29s.; ord. to good yellow Mauritius, 26s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are in steady request, at 4s. per cwt. for brown, and 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. for low to fine grocery. Crushed, firm, and against 1,287,874 dwt. in 1852. The total clearances to the 19th inst. were 1,272,853 cwt., against 1,287,874 dwt. in 1852.

**Coffee.**—A large business has been done in most kinds, and upwards of 10,000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at from 47s. 1d. to 49s. per cwt. Plantation qualities are quite as dear, with a moderate inquiry.

**Cocoa.**—The market is tolerably firm, at late rates. Good to fine red Trinidad is worth 30s. to 32s. per cwt.

**Rice.**—There is a slight improvement in the demand for this description of produce. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

**Provisions.**—We have a moderate inquiry for all kinds of Irish butter, at last week's prices. English qualities have produced rather more money, with an improved demand. Fine weekly Dorset, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.; and Welsh, 12s. to 13s. per down lb. The best Friesland is quoted at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. In bacon, very little is doing, on somewhat easier terms. Malleable Waterford, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; heavy, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. Lard has given way 1s. per cwt. Fine Waterford, sizeable, on board, 70s. to 71s. per cwt. Pork has a downward tendency. All other kinds of provisions are a dull inquiry.

**Tallow.**—There is rather more doing in this market, and prices are well supported. P. T. C., on the spot, is selling at from 44s. 2d. to 44s. 9d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 44s. 6d. to 44s. 9d. per cwt. Tallow, 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 6d. per 5 lb.

**Oils.**—Linsed oil is lower, with a slow sale. The present value is 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Most other oils command very little attention.

**Cod-oil.**—Bates' West Hartley, 10s.; Carr's Hartley, 10s. 6d.; Tyne Main, 10s. 6d.; West Hartley, 10s. 6d.; Gosforth, 10s. 6d.; Lawson, 17s. 6d.; Braddish, 19s. 6d.; Hutton, 10s.; Lambton, 10s. 6d.; Hartley, 10s. 6d.; Canslip, 19s. 6d.; Teas, 20s. per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Hay, 43s. to 44s. 10s.; clover ditto, 44s. to 45s.; and straw, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 10s. per load. Trade tolerably firm.

**Spirits.**—For all kinds of rum, we have a very inactive demand, and prices are not supported. Proof Licuor, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.; and Havannah, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per gallon. In brandy, very little is doing, and the quotations are still dropping. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1851, have been reported at 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1850, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1849, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1848, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1847, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1846, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1845, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1844, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1843, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1842, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1841, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1840, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1839, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1838, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1837, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1836, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1835, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1834, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1833, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1832, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1831, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1830, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1829, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1828, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1827, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1826, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1825, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1824, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1823, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1822, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1821, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1820, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1819, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1818, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1817, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1816, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1815, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1814, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1813, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1812, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1811, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1810, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1809, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1808, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1807, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1806, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1805, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1804, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1803, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1802, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1801, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1800, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1799, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1798, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1797, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1796, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1795, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1794, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1793, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1792, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1791, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1790, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1789, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1788, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1787, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1786, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1785, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1784, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1783, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1782, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1781, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1780, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1779, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1778, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1777, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1776, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1775, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1774, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1773, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1772, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1771, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1770, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1769, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1768, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1767, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1766, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1765, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1764, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1763, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1762, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1761, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1760, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1759, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1758, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1757, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1756, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1755, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1754, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1753, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1752, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1751, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1750, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1749, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1748, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1747, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1746, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1745, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1744, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1743, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1742, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1741, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1740, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1739, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1738, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1737, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1736, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1735, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1734, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1733, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1732, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1731, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1730, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1729, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1728, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1727, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1726, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1725, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1724, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1723, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1722, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1721, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1720, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1719, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1718, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1717, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1716, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1715, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1714, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1713, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1712, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1711, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1710, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1709, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1708, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1707, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1706, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1705, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1704, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1703, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1702, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1701, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1700, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1699, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1698, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1697, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1696, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1695, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1694, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1693, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1692, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1691, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1690, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1689, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1688, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1687, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1686, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1685, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1684, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1683, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1682, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1681, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1680, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1679, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1678, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1677, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1676, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1675, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1674, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1673, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1672, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1671, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1670, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1669, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1668, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1667, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1666, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1665, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1664, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1663, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1662, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1661, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1660, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1659, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1658, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1657, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1656, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1655, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1654, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1653, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1652, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1651, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1650, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1649, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1648, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1647, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1646, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1645, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1644, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1643, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1642, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1641, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1640, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1639, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1638, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1637, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1636, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1635, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1634, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1633, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1632, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1631, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1630, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1629, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1628, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1627, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.; 1626, 7s. 2d. to 7s.



*NEW BOOKS, &c.*

We shall open our Premises for the sale of Tea, &c., on SATURDAY  
NEXT, 2nd April, business commencing at Nine in the Morning.





LADY DAY.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

(Continued from page 238.)

in the fluttering hope that the gentlemen will soon begin to make theirs. It is considered one of the starting-points of the season; and its arrival is not only welcomed by the best artists of the opera, but by a general chorus of songs and a long string of balls given in its honour. Festivities begin to command the attendance of carriages till a very late hour at night; and the linkmen, who, like the dormice, have been sleeping somewhere all throughout the winter, wake up with their lanterns into fashionable life again, and disturb the sleepy echoes of the squares by bawling out for the carriages of noblemen, whose names and titles, strangely enough, are not to be found in Debrett's or any other "Peerage." Regent-street begins fairly its watering-season, until the water is laid on so liberally, that it becomes a question whether the mud is not a much deeper nuisance than the dust—only the crossing-sweepers, and the young Swans-and-Edgars (who can keep their white neckcloths all the cleaner) think not. Concerts and floricultural shows begin to be in full blow; novels begin to shoot out thousands of leaves from the ever-teeming hot-bed of the Minerva Press; and flirtations begin to bud and blossom into something like orange-wreaths from being exposed so long to the gentle heat of some retired conservatory, be it at Chiswick, or the Regent's-park, or on your own landing-place. The

Season, in short, has fairly begun; and, with its thousand enjoyments—its marriages at St. George's—its suppers at Gunter's—its pic-nics—its many beautiful books, which, "once taken up, must be read to the last page with the most thrilling interest"—and its hundreds of tempting sights—monsters and wonders—all of which "must be seen to be fully appreciated," may offer some small compensation to those who, from certain pecuniary reasons, may not always offer their hand to Lady Day with the same pleasure as they would to a pretty partner in a quadrille. However, should any poor fellow be compelled to leave abruptly his own house, there are so many who keep "open house" during the season, that he need only be puzzled in the selection of one which, in the fullness of his soul and the emptiness of his pocket, he would prefer going to. His excuse is ready-made—"he comes recommended by Lady Day."

HORACE MAYHEW.

## SNOW-SHOE HURDLE-RACE, AT MONTREAL.

THE annual Snow-Shoe Races, amongst the soldiers of the Garrison at Montreal, in Lower Canada, came off on Thursday, March 3rd. The weather being very favourable, the meeting was numerous and fashionably attended, and the sprinkling of the fair sex considerable. General

Rowan and Staff were on the ground, and appeared to take great interest in the sport, of which the following are the details:—

1st Race.—Half-a-mile on snow-shoes. Twenty-five started. Won by Private Cox, 20th Regiment.

2nd Race.—A quarter of a mile on snow-shoes. Eighteen started. Won by Private Cox, 20th Regiment.

3rd Race.—400 yards on snow-shoes over four flights of hurdles, three feet high. Seven started. Won by Private Gee, 20th Regiment.

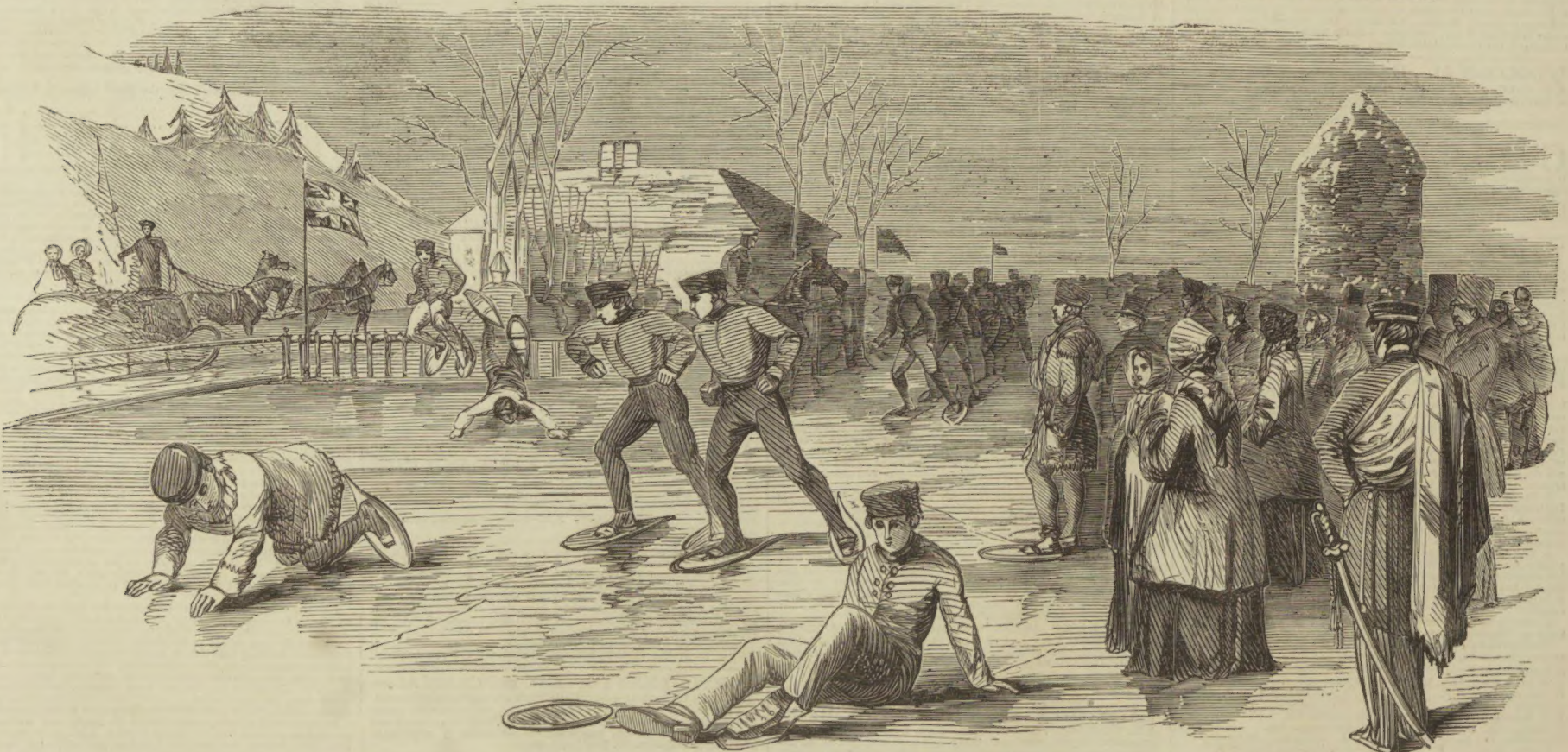
4th Race.—For those beaten in the first three races. Won by Private Carter, 20th Regiment.

5th Race.—300 yards without snow-shoes. Twenty started. Won by Private Gee, 20th Regiment.

6th Race.—For winners. 300 yards on snow-shoes. Won by Private Moore (?) (band), 20th Regiment.

Then followed a prize for the highest jump on snow-shoes, which was won by Gunner Vane, Royal Artillery. This closed the sports of the day.

The Snow-shoe may be described as a large racket worn by men travelling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into it. The visitors to Catlin's and other museums will remember this aboriginal contrivance, which is here turned to sporting account. In Jew's-row, otherwise Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea, is a public-house, with the sign of "The Snow-shoes," a memorial of the American war.



SNOW-SHOE HURDLE-RACE, AT MONTREAL.